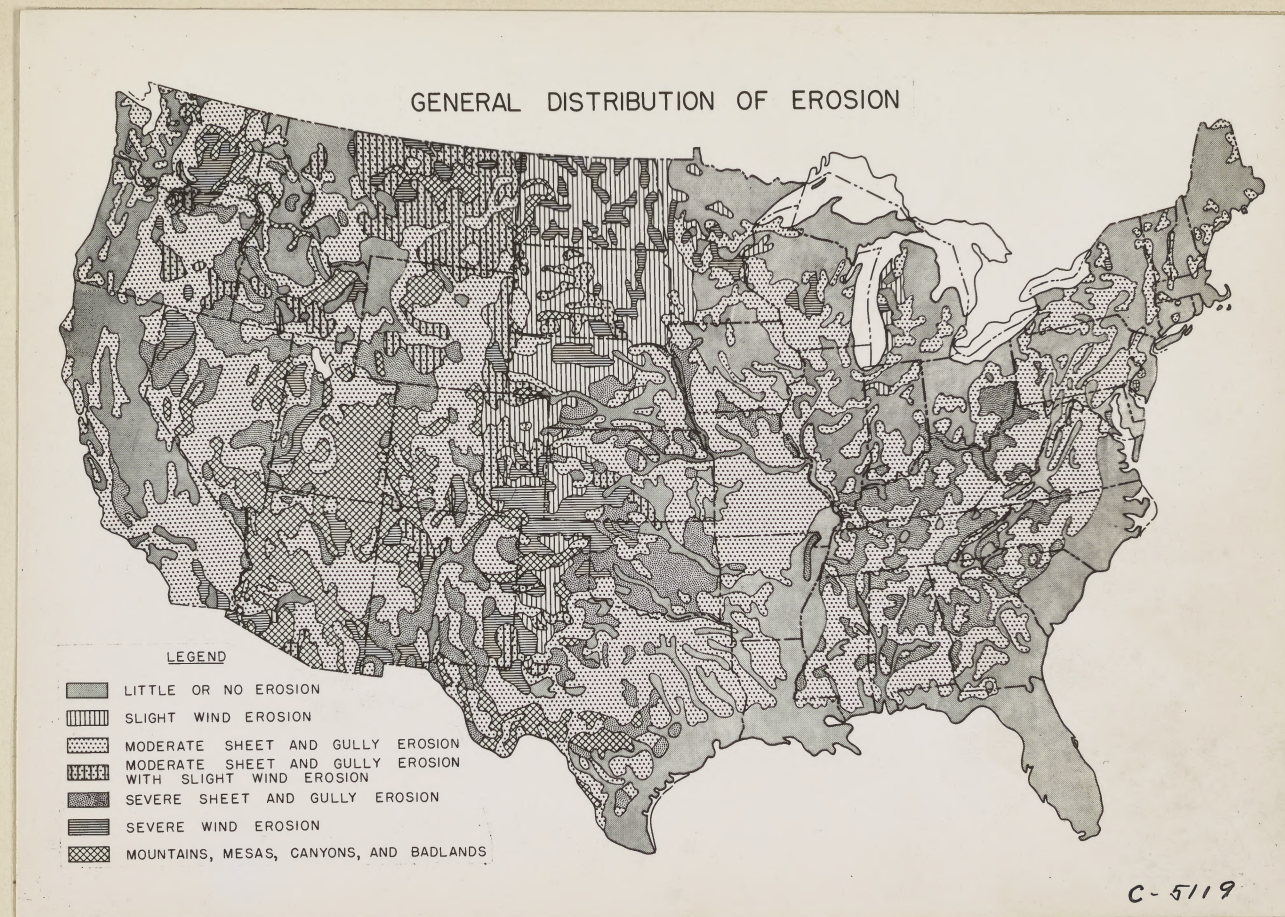


Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



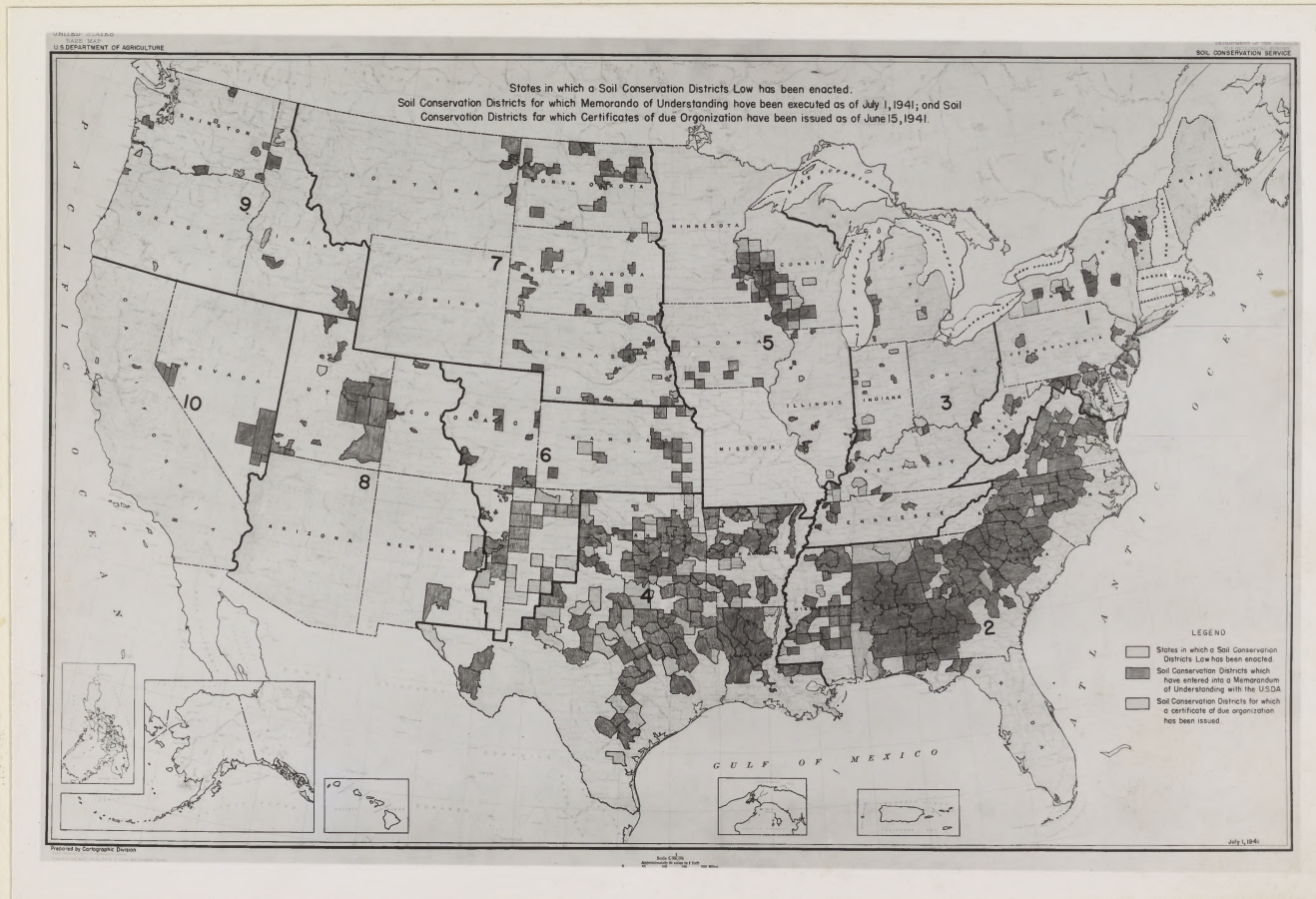
SHOUT
SHARE **IT**



C-5119

Copy made 12-8-37 by Mr. Britsch. Map showing "General Distribution of Erosion."

See Special Enlargement

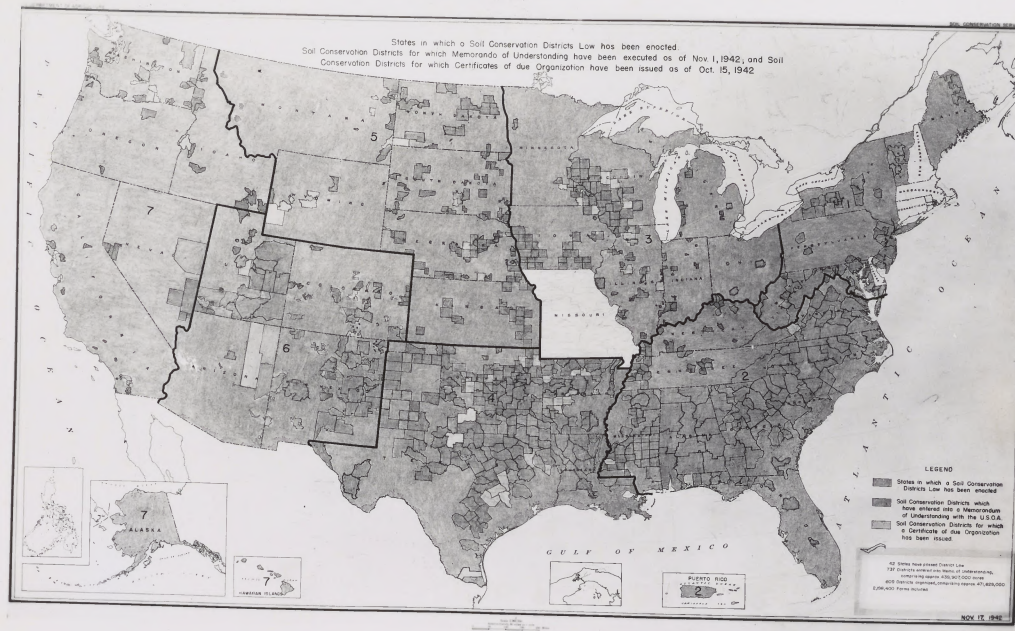


C-5396

States in which a Soil Conservation Districts Law has been enacted. Soil Conservation Districts for which Memoranda of Understanding have been executed as of July 1, 1941; and Soil Conservation Districts for which Certificates of due Organization have been issued as of June 15, 1941.

Jan. 15, 1941 = C - 5329 = Slide 190 ea
 July 1, 1941 = C - 5396 = " 238 ea
 Nov. 15, 1941 = C - 5440 = " 238 ea
 June 1, 1943 = " 238 ea

Slide # 238 ea



Nov. 15, 1942
Oct 15, 1944

C-5440

slide 238^c



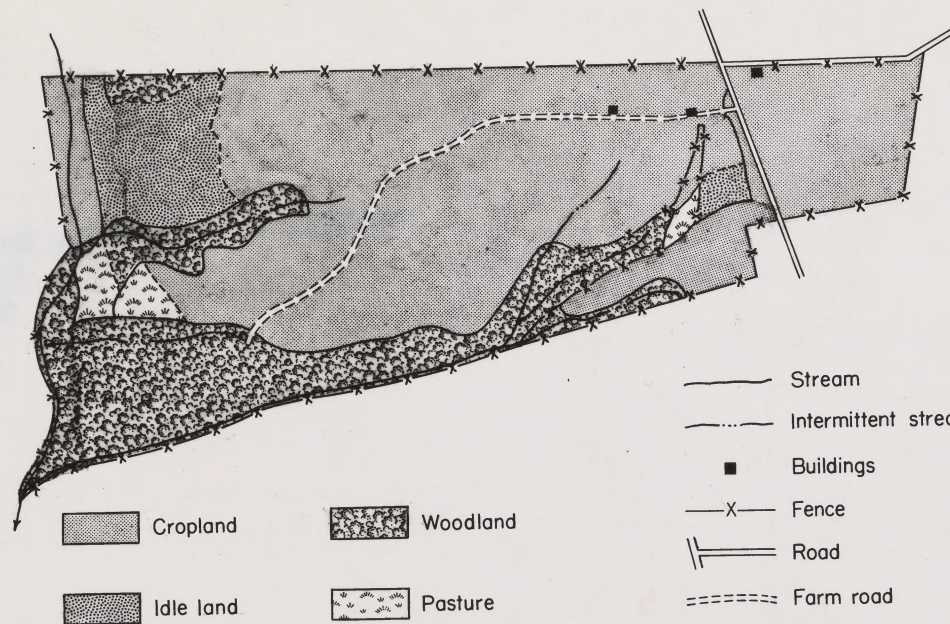
C-5429

C-5429

3/21/42

Copy of Aerial Photo ASR - 7-43.

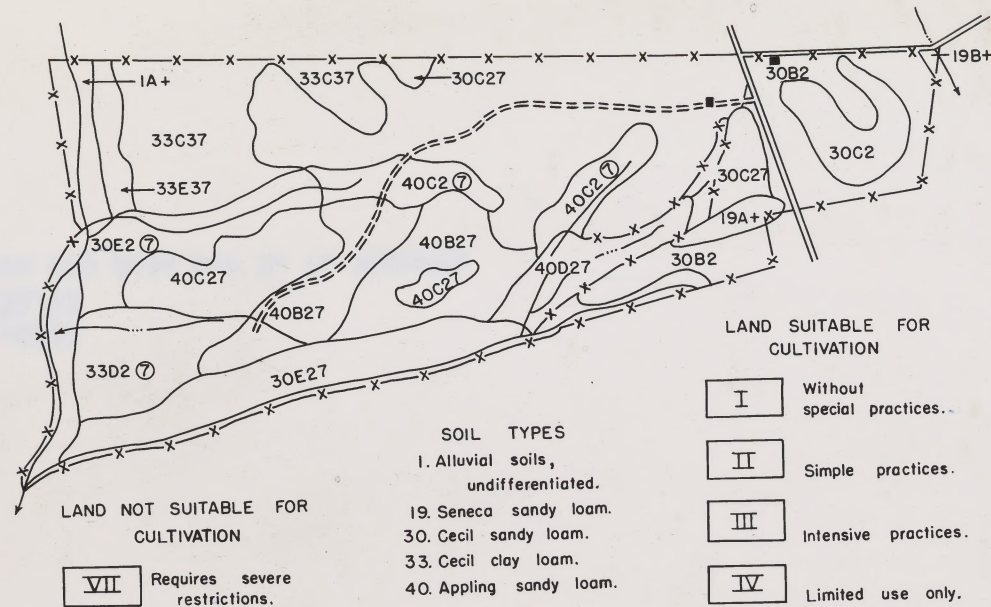
Slide # 306



c-5430

C-5430
3/21/42
Farm Map

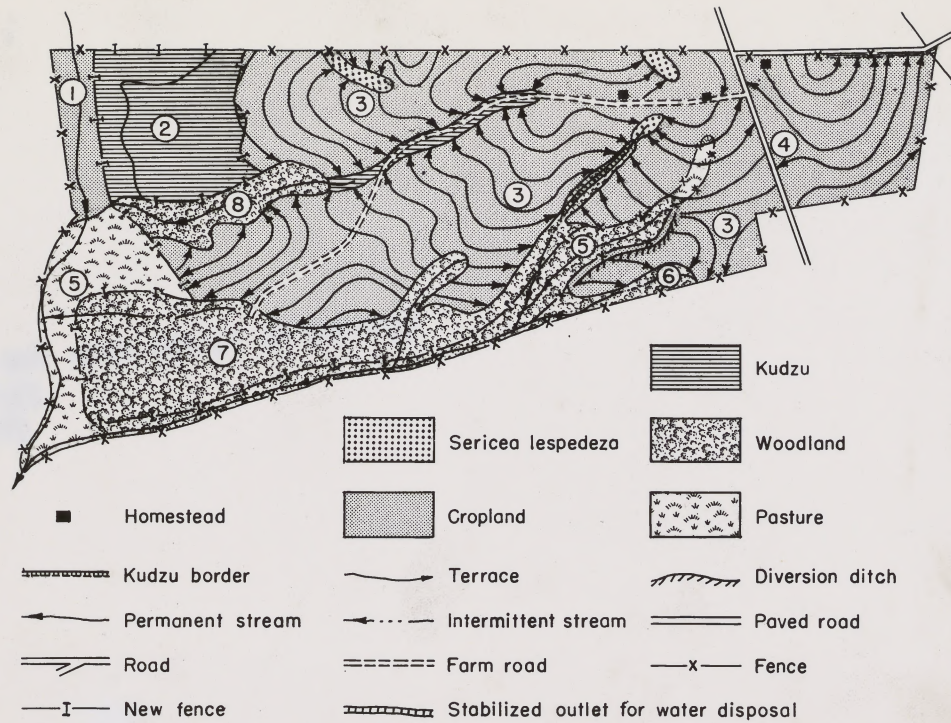
Slide # 307



C-5431

C-5431
 3/21/42
 Farm map

Slide # 308^c



c-5432

C-5432
3/21/42
Farm Map

Slide # 305



C-6057. January 1937. 1 - Profile of normal Shelby loam in pasture. Natural grass.
 2 - Profile of field cultivated short time. Note change in structure.

(colored)
 Slide D-12



C-6284

Contour Terraces.

Enlargement # 118
See also Enlargement # 268
C-6396 on one side
C-6403 on other



C-6396

Six-foot plow

(Colored)
Slide # 87^u

Enlargement # 119
See also Enlargement # 268
C-6403 on one side
C-6396 on other

C-6403

Six-foot plow.



(Colored)
Slide # 88^u



C-6436

Drop Of Water Landing On Kaolin Soil

Slide # 106

L. A. Jones No. 1254
(Left Side of Picture)

(C-6437)

L. A. Jones No. 1256
(Right Side of Picture)

(C-6437)



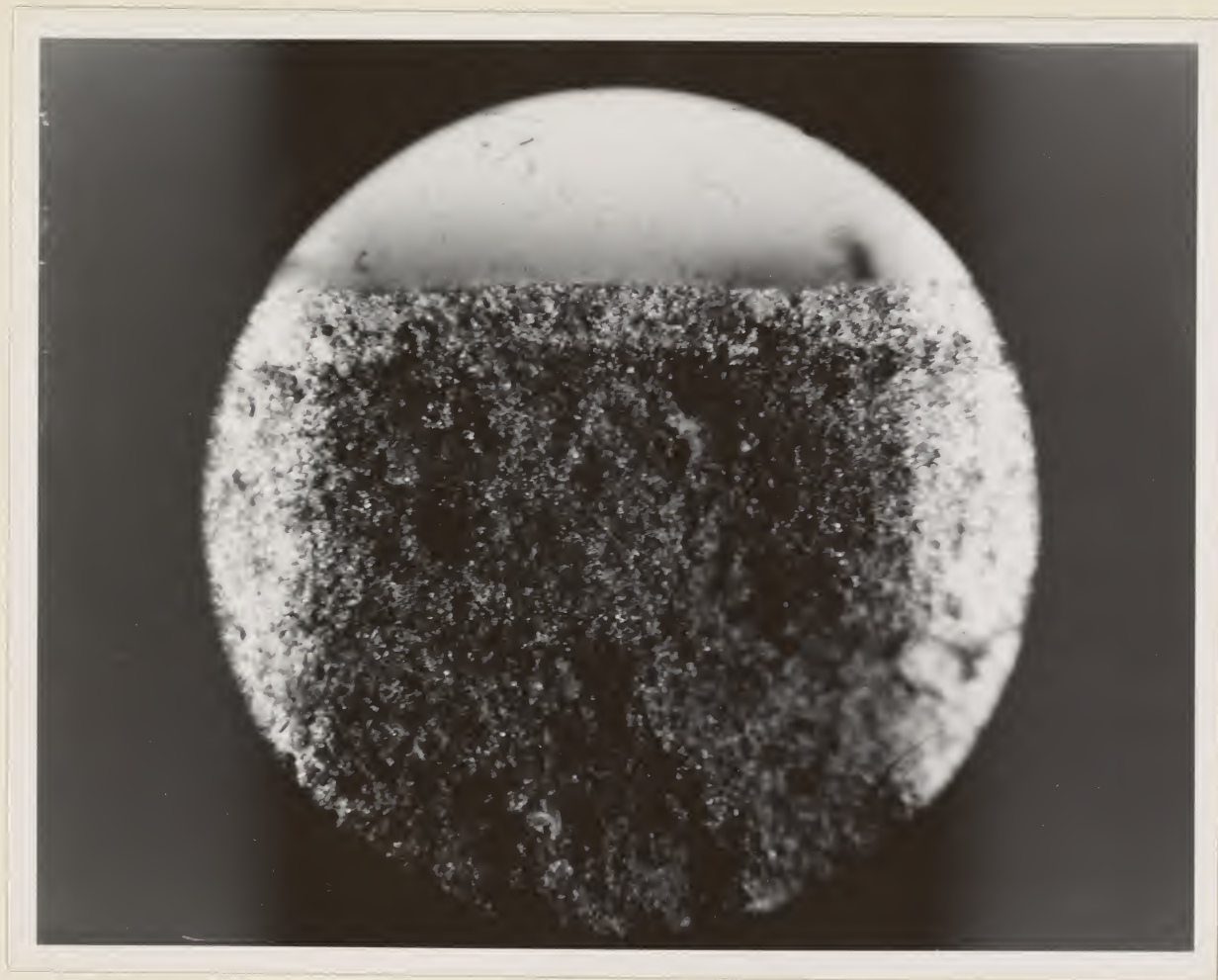


C-6602

Abandoned house surrounded by sand drifts.

San Marcial, N.M.
Flood of Sept. 1929.

Enlargement # 181
See also Enlargement # 264
C-6904 (Duley) on one side
C-6598 on other



C-6904 (Duley)

Slide # 147^{cu}

"Wherever anything lives, there is, open somewhere, a register in which time is being inscribed." --- Henri Bergson

Farewell
to the
Heath
Hen

VINEYARD

Island of Martha's Vineyard, seven miles off southeast coast of Massachusetts. Winter population, 6,000; in summer, 50,000. Twenty miles from city of New York, 10 miles from Boston, and 100 miles from New York.



GAZETTE

Devoted to the interests of the six towns on the island of Martha's Vineyard, viz.: Edgartown, Oak Bluffs, Tisbury (Vineyard Haven), West Tisbury, Chilmark, Gay Head. These, with Gosnold, constitute Dukes County.

Farewell
to the
Heath
Hen

Vol. 87, No. 51. Established 1846.

EDGARTOWN, MARTHA'S VINEYARD, MASS., FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1933

\$2.50 a Year. Eight Pages

Dr. Gross Announces Bird's Evident End In Official Report

*Tragedy Was Foreseen But
Not Averted—Heath
Hen Joins Other
Dead Races*

1 SURVIVOR SINCE 1928
Last Authenticated Appearance Given as March 11, 1932—Expect Mistaken Reports

The report of Dr. Alfred O. Gross, in which the apparent extinction of the heath hen is announced officially, was submitted to the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Game this week. Dr. Gross writes as follows:

The last heath hen apparently is dead and the race *Tympanuchus cupido cupido* extinct.

Survival of Fittest Illustrated
The extinction of a race is a thought, yet the history of life on this world reveals an endless array of creatures which arose, flourished, declined, and disappeared, making room for the next species better adapted to the conditions of a changing environment. Many other species have passed silently from the picture unobserved and unrecorded, but because of the unprecedented and combined efforts of the Massachusetts Department of Conservation, the Audubon Society, the Federation of the Bird Clubs of New England Inc., as well as that of many individuals, to prevent its extinction, the heath hen has been brought to public attention and its fight for existence has been given wide publicity.

The tragedy was foreseen many years ago, but in spite of all that man could do was not averted, thus amply demonstrating how helpless we are to preserve any wild species when even complicated environmental factors become antagonistic to its continuance. The various factors concerned in the decline and final extinction of the heath hen have been fully discussed in previous reports.

The last authentic date of the appearance of the famous lone bird was March 11, 1932, when it was seen at the James Green farm near West Tisbury. The bird was the sole survivor of his race since December, 1931, and

is difficult even for an expert to differentiate and identify these birds, under the conditions in which they are seen in the field, without the use of binoculars and powerful field glasses. Last year a Martha's Vineyard resident who presumably knew the heath hen perfectly through many years of experience pointed out a pheasant with the greatest assurance that it was the heath hen. The survey warden, stationed on the island, who knows the heath hen much better than the average person, sent me a box of feathers and remains of an immature pheasant which he thought to be those of a heath hen. These feathers are cited not to belittle or to question the reliability of the observer, but they serve to emphasize the fact that the most experienced persons may be mistaken. It takes but little imagination, especially when the bird is seen but an instant, to make a heath hen out of a grouse or female pheasant. I have no doubt that similar erroneous reports of the heath hen will continue to be made by well meaning folk.

(Please turn to Page Three)

COAST GUARD AIDS EFFORTS TO TRACE POLLUTION BY OIL

*Orders from Washington
Bring Commander Patch
To the Vineyard*

Evidence that the Federal government takes the matter of oil pollution in Vineyard waters seriously was manifested on Monday by a visit to the island by Commander Frederick H. Patch, commander of the Woods Hole Coast Guard base, with orders from Washington to investigate the oil pollution as to source, extent and any other information available. Commander Patch was further ordered to investigate throughout the locality and his own officers were aiding the game warden even then in an investigation along the Buzzards Bay shores, the Elizabeth Islands and other nearby localities.

The commander conferred with representatives of the Gazette, State Game Warden Gordon E. Spofford, Marshall W. Norton, and Robert L. Dibley, all of whom supplied him with information relative to the damage to island beaches and the killing of sea-fowl by the oil landing here. A sample of the oil was supplied him to his great satisfaction, it being highly probable, he said, that chemicals will be enabled to locate the source from which the oil came, the reference which lends this particular variety of oil, and possibly, the ships which carry it.

Coast Guard to Watch
The commander said that all Coast Guard vessels have been ordered to watch for oil slicks to the west of the island and immediately to observe

"I AM THE LAST OF MY RACE. MY NAME ENDS WITH ME."



Tympanuchus Cupido Cupido

Some Milestones in the Heath Hen's Journey to Extinction

That part of the story of the heath hen which has been written in scattered in the pages of scientific books and journals and in the leaves of old newspapers. From many different sources, the following chronicle has gathered

**Photo Shows Heath Hen
In Wild State; Reward
Is Offered for Remains**

The photograph of the last heath hen reproduced on this page was taken by Dr. Alfred O. Gross

bury, drew a perfect score. This team at the prize at West Tisbury Green, having been recognized and coached by Mrs. Matter slightly more than a year ago. Tabasco, which committed an extra failure in degree work, and are no actual part of scientific work, have been required to the degree team since its reorganization, and directed

LAST HEATH HEN IS DEAD AND RACE IS NOW EXTINCT, EXPERT OBSERVERS AGREE

according to her individual taste. The plan will probably bear signs, indicating that they are planted there, to prevent packing of the flowers by passers-by.

The land by the roadside is in fine condition for planting, as the brush recently being cut down. It was planned by the state road maintenance crew to sow it with grass, but shortly entered into the scheme of planting weeds, being an artist at roadside decorating. Transportation for the Girl Scouts and Mrs. White, with their supply of seeds, has been supplied by William A. Carroll of Vineyard Haven, and the whole plan promises to make a barren road blossom into beauty.

REPLETE WITH FOOD IN FLOODED PONDS. TROUT REJECT HOOKS

*Anglers Have Poor Luck—
Fish, in Finest Condition,
Fail to Bite*

Vineyard anglers, as a whole, experienced poor luck on Saturday, the opening day of the trout season. The eighty fishermen who whipped the ponds and ponds looked on an average of less than a fish apiece, although some fish were taken. All of the fish caught were large, fine trout, in the finest condition. Well fed and plump, there were several that weighed a pound and a half or over, and many that weighed just under a pound.

The majority of the fish were taken in West Tisbury Mill Pond and Chilmark Pond, and there was little to choose between the fish from the two places. But they were not hungry, and they did not bite with any voracity. This was due, according to Game Warden Gordon E. Spofford, to the prevailing heavy rains of recent weeks. The wash from the slopes has carried much food into the brooks and ponds, which are all very full with the exception of Chilmark Pond, where the brook has been opened. This silt is filled with insects, which the trout have fed on until they are no longer hungry. One fish, dressed during the day, was found to be filled with insects.

It has long been known to boat fishermen that the trout will not bite when the ponds are stuffed, but few actual cases, as outlined by the warden. Mr. Spofford and many of the anglers, who have been engaged in the work, have been required to the degree team since its reorganization, and directed

Bird Fails to Appear on Booming Field for the First Time—All Hope Ends

**PLACE AND MANNER
OF DEATH UNKNOWN**

**Extinction Follows Long
Struggle Against Odds;
Great Plain Kept
Race Alive**

Somewhere on the great plain of Martha's Vineyard death and the heath hen have met. One day, just as usual, there was a bird called the heath hen, and the next day there was none. How he came to his end no human being can know. But the death of wild birds is a violent death. The eye becomes dimmed, the beat of the wings lags ever so little, the star of fortune blinks for a fraction of a second—it is death. An enemy strikes and death has come. Somewhere on the great plain, under the black wings of a screech owl, in the open track of an old road, near some hawk's sentinel post on a lighted pine, swift death and the heath hen have met.

Absent from Immortal Trial
The bird has been reported dead many times before, only to reappear dramatically in spring. But there have never been circumstances like this. Not one of the men who have watched the heath hen in the last years of its existence now believes it to be alive. James Green, whose observations have been the surest reliance, has not seen it for more than a year. Every spring the last of the race has come to the field on Mr. Green's farm at West Tisbury to keep an immortal trial, almost to the very day and hour it has appeared and reappeared, during what used to be the mating season. This should have been an annual trial with life, the essence of a stronger, denser and ritual, a vital, virile expression of the fecundity of Mother Earth, a drama of reproduction. But it ended to be that. The lone heath hen

C-6907
Close-up of newspaper sheet, showing article on "Last of the Heath Hens".

slide # 281

COMPARISON OF YEARLY EXPENDITURES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICTS -VS- OTHER OPERATIONS



YEARLY EXPENDITURES

CUMULATIVE ACRES PLANNED

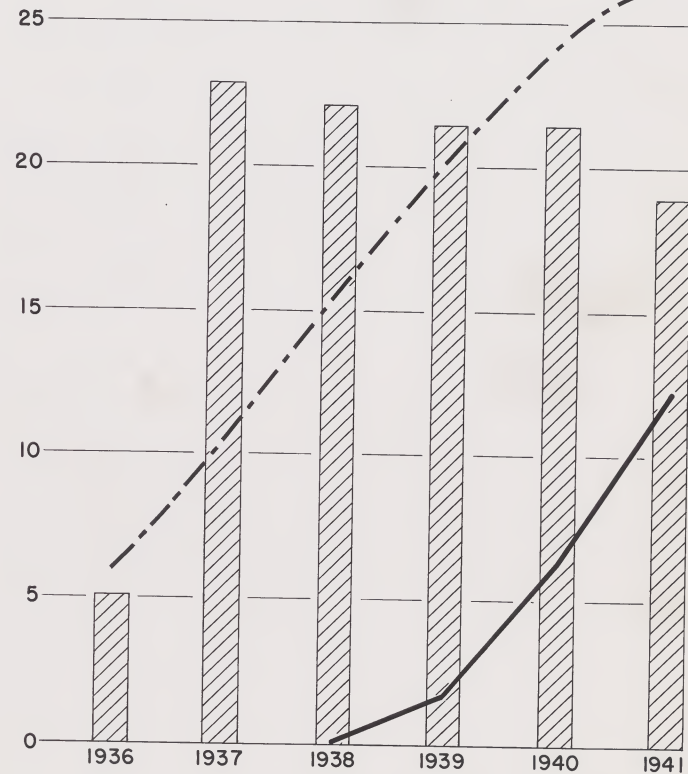


IN SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICTS



IN OTHER WORK (Demonstration projects, CCC areas, with
Extension Service, Farm Security Ad-
ministration, etc.)

MILLIONS OF ACRES AND DOLLARS



C-9607

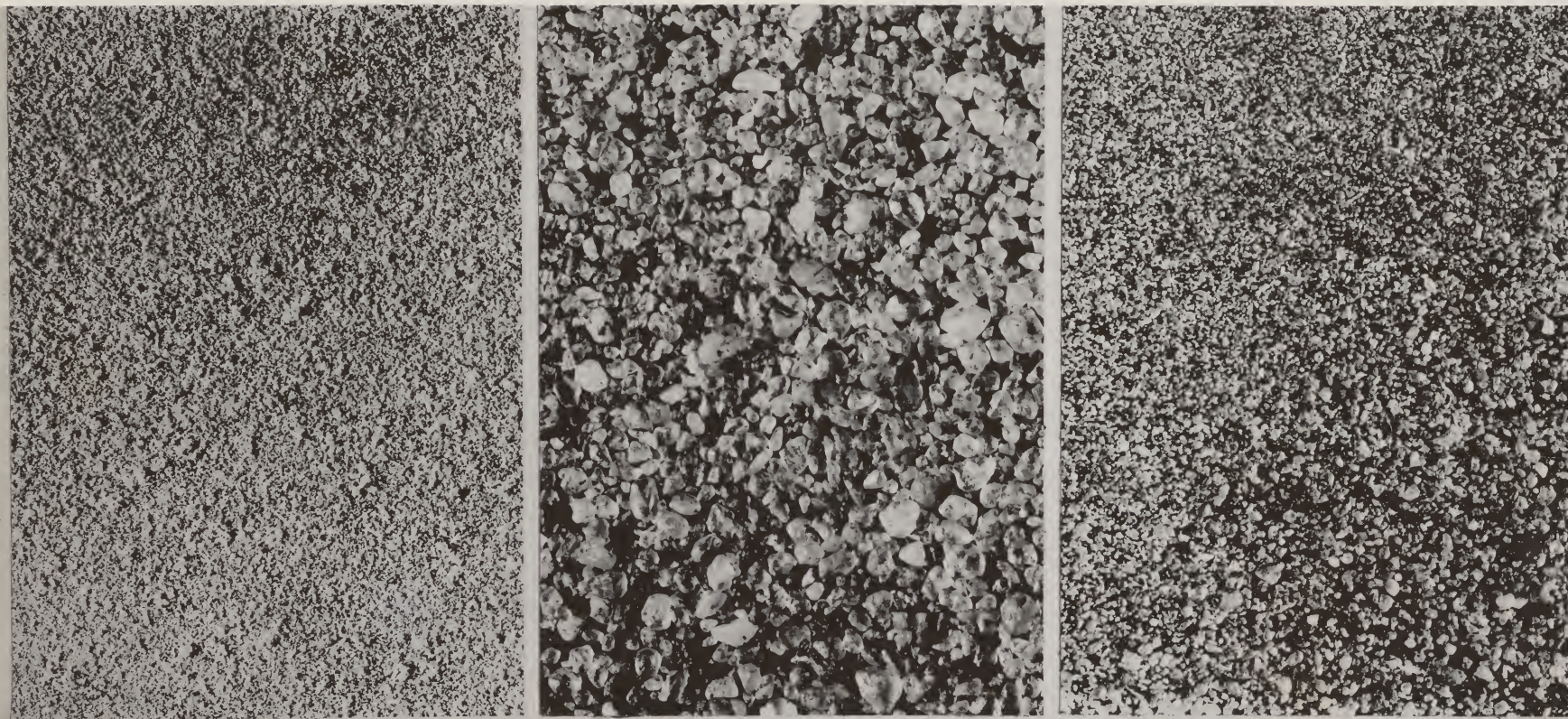
Comparison of Yearly Expenditures and Accomplish-
ments - Soil Conservation Districts vs. Other
Operations

C-9607

C-8064

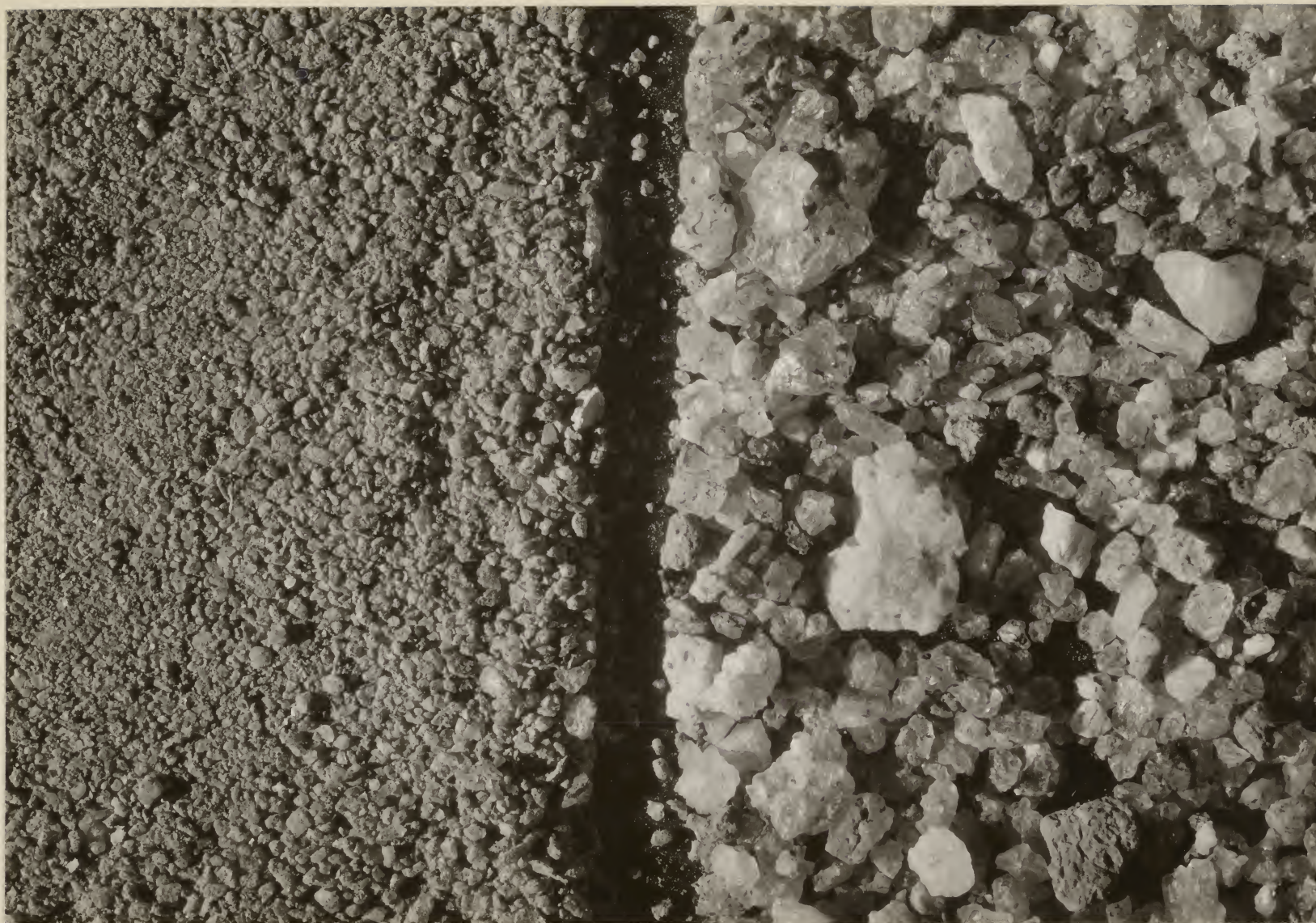


Fig. 3 - Sweep for sub-surface tillage machine. Width of sweep 22 inches. This can be run 2 to 6 inches deep, giving the land thorough cultivation without inverting the soil. Practically all the residues will be left on the surface.



No. 70015.

Soil profile.



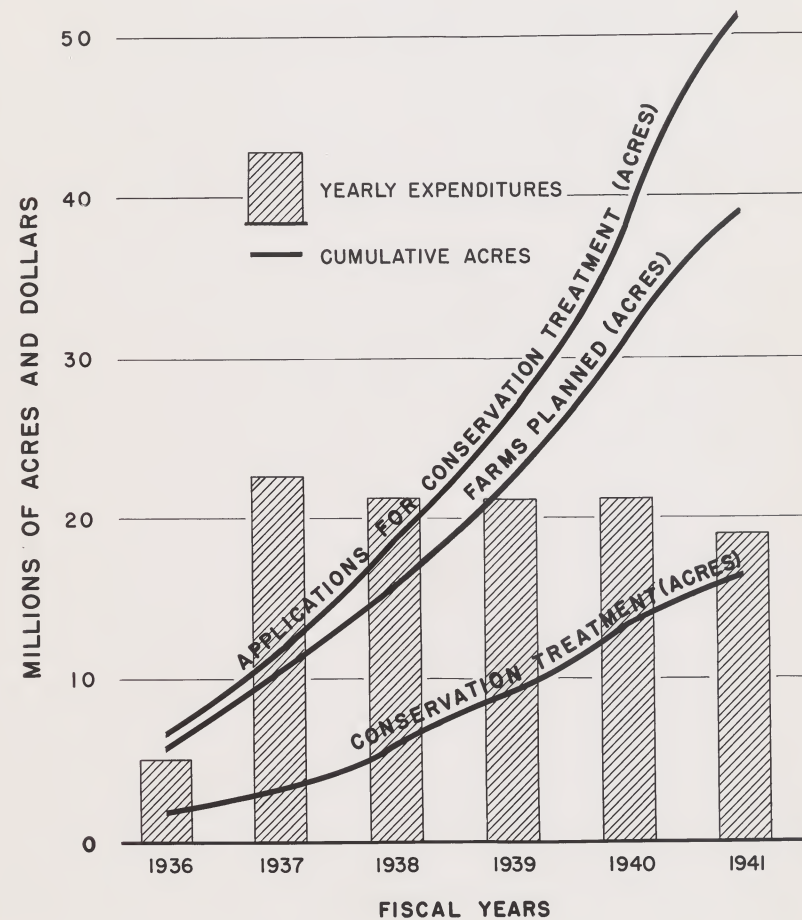
70,014.

18 mile Creek, SC

Study of soil samples, which was made under Dr. Bennett's direction.

(Colored)
Slide C-3

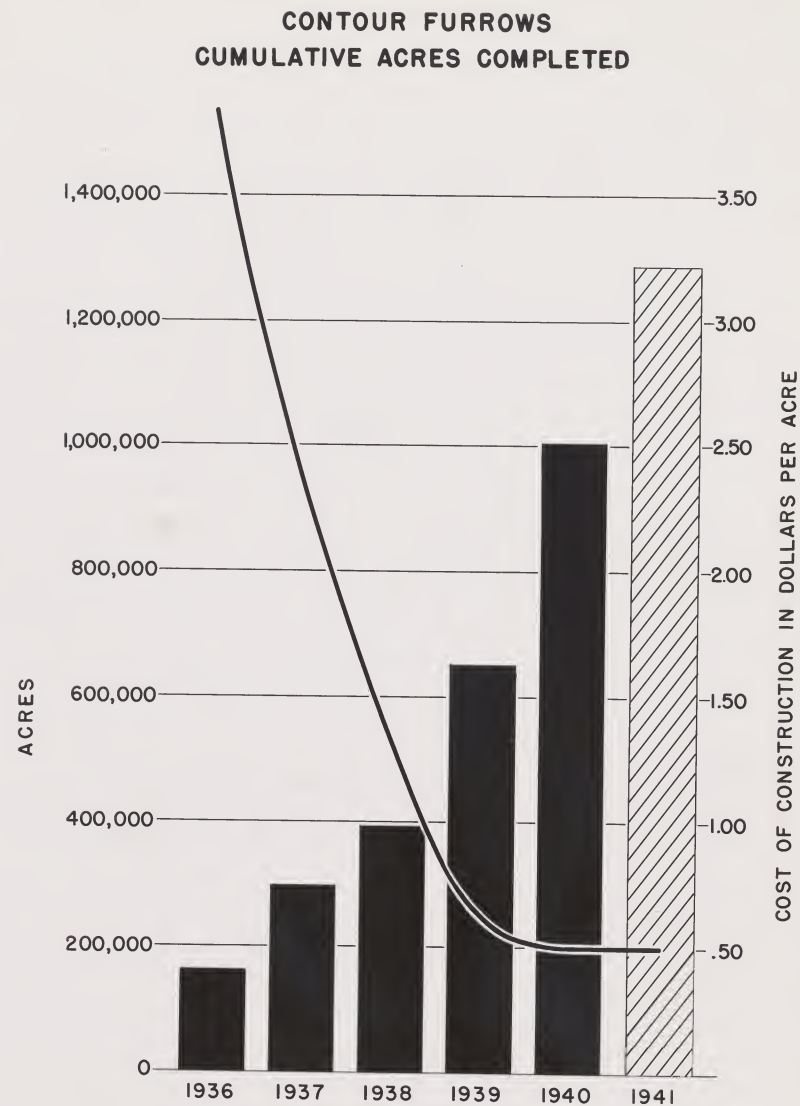
FARMER APPLICATIONS, TREATMENT AND NECESSARY OPERATIONS EXPENDITURES FOR THE SOIL CONSERVATION PROGRAM



C-9608

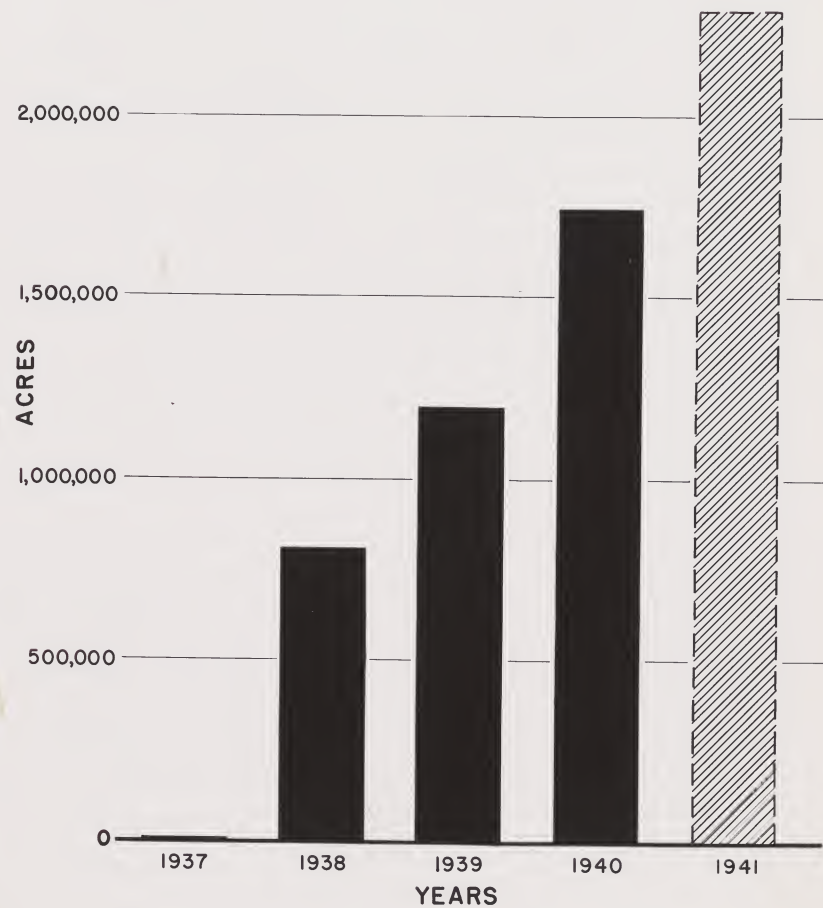
Farmer Applications, Treatment and Necessary
Operations Expenditures for the Soil Conservation
Program

C-9609
Contour Furrows - Cumulative Acres Completed



C-9604

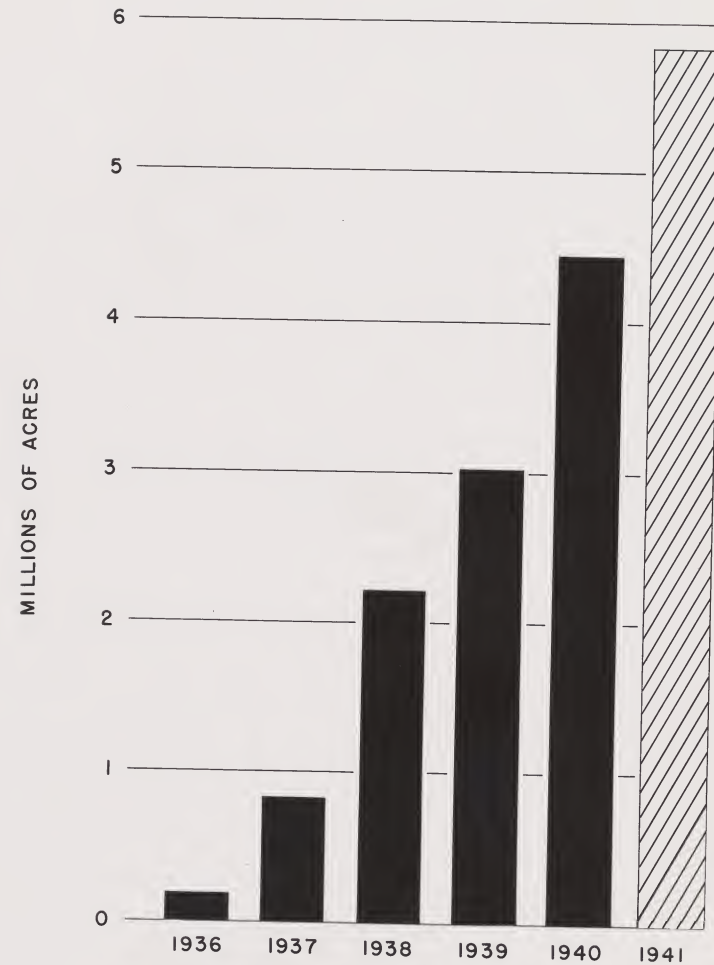
STRIP - CROPPING
CUMULATIVE AREAS ESTABLISHED



C-9610
Strip Cropping - Cumulative Areas Established

C-9610

CONTOUR CULTIVATION
CUMULATIVE ACRES ESTABLISHED



C-9611

Contour Cultivation
Cumulative Acres Established

ESTIMATED ANNUAL COST OF EROSION

DIRECT COST TO FARMERS - - - - -	\$ 400,000,000
DAMAGE TO HIGHWAYS - - - - -	180,000,000
DAMAGE TO RAILWAYS - - - - -	100,000,000
DAMAGE TO RESERVOIRS - - - - -	30,000,000
(APPROX. NO. DEPLETED BY SILTING 2,200	
% OF APPROX. 8,000 NOT NOW	
* DEPLETED THAT WILL BE DEPLETED	
IN LESS THAN 50 YEARS - - - - - 39)	
DAMAGE TO NAVIGABLE STREAMS AND HARBORS	
(COST OF DREDGING - FISCAL YEAR 1939) - -	29,000,000
DAMAGE TO IRRIGATION DITCHES - - - - -	18,000,000
DAMAGE TO DRAINAGE DITCHES - - - - -	15,000,000
CONTRIBUTION OF EROSION TO INCREASED FLOOD	
DAMAGE:	
- (A) 25 % AVERAGE PROPERTY DAMAGE BY	
MAJOR FLOODS: - - - - -	12,000,000
(B) 50% OF DAMAGE BY MINOR FLOODS:	
(1) PRINCIPALLY TO CROPS ON ABOUT 800,000	
ACRES SUBJECT TO ANNUAL OVERFLOW - -	6,000,000
(2) 50 % TO PROPERTY, MAINLY BRIDGES,	
FENCES, FARM BUILDINGS AND LIVESTOCK - -	24,000,000
DAMAGE TO WILDLIFE - - - - -	5,000,000
DAMAGE WITHIN CITIES (SEDIMENTS, STREAM BANK	
EROSION, ETC.) - - - - -	25,000,000
TOTAL OF MAJOR ITEMS - - - - -	\$ 844,000,000

(OTHER DAMAGES OCCUR, SUCH AS: DEPLETION OF FISH IN STREAMS,
DAMAGE TO OYSTER INDUSTRY AND REMOVAL OF UNAVAILABLE PLANT
FOOD CONSTITUENTS IN ERODED TOPSOIL, PROBABLY WORTH MORE THAN
A BILLION DOLLARS ANNUALLY)

75545

10-21-40

Taken Sunday, October 20, 1940, at entrance
of Kennedy-Warren Garage, Washington, D. C.,
showing growth of kudzu.

Slide # 202^{cu}



75545

75544

10-21-40

Taken Sunday, October 20, 1940, at entrance
of Kennedy-Warren Garage, Washington, D. C.,
showing growth of kudzu.

Slide # 201^{cu}



75544

Enlargement # 246

75584 on one side
76147; 75582 on other side



75,584

12-28-40

Erosion on bank of Rock Creek, District of Columbia,
near "M" Street bridge.

Slide # 200^{cu}

Enlargement # 246

76,147; 75582 on one side
75584 on other side

76,147 12-12-40
CCC enrollees raking leaves around newly-planted
trees on steep slope, east side of Rock Creek
Drive, District of Columbia, north of "M" Street
bridge on east.



75,582 12-28-40
Erosion on bank of Rock Creek, District of
Columbia, near "M" Street bridge.



Slide # 199^{cu}

There are five slides in the set. The first one (Figure 1) shows the farm before a plan was made and the colors in this case denote the various crops, pasture and pastured woods on the farm. The farm belongs to Mr. Emmett Fazel, Viola, Wisconsin, and is one of the farms discussed in the article that I wrote for the Country Gentleman, May 1941 issue. The second slide (Figure 2) shows the land use capabilities. The colors are super-imposed over an aerial photograph but this does not interfere in any way with the presentation.

The next three slides show the farm after it has been replanned. There were not many changes necessary on this farm; some of the woodland pasture was fenced for protection from grazing. The three units in cropland are more or less of a natural division; all are very easily accessible. With strip cropping, this situation lends itself perfectly to a six-year rotation. If the farmer desires a corn-grain-4 years of hay rotation, which is the

rotation desired by Mr. Fazel, each year one unit will have corn with every other strip in second-year hay. One unit will have grain with every other strip in third-year hay, and in the third unit every other strip will be first-year hay with the alternate strips fourth-year hay, which allows this entire unit to be used for pasture.

The three slides illustrating the rotation are as follows: the first of these slides, the field marked 4 is all in grass this particular year being alternating strips of first-year and fourth-year seedings. The field marked 7 is in alternating strips of corn and second-year grass. The field marked 6 is in alternating strips of wheat and third-year grass.

In the slide following this, which is the next year in the rotation, field 4 is in alternate strips of corn and second-year grass. In field 7 the corn strips have been followed by grain so that field 7 is grain and third-year grass. In field 6 grass was seeded with the grain crop of the preceding year and the third-year grass strips are a year older, consequently, this field is first and fourth-year grass.

In the next slide, you will note that the corn strips that were in field 4 the previous year have been seeded to grain and the arrangement in this field is grain and third-year grass. In field 7 the strips that were in grain were seeded to grass, consequently, this year this field is in first and fourth-year grass. Field 6 is now in corn and second-year grass.

If the other three years of the rotation were shown, the slides would be the same as these three except that the strips in corn-grain-first-year hay would be shown as second, third, and fourth-year hay. In other words, the strips would be merely reversed.

You will recall that Mr. Gardner pointed out in a discussion in Washington last year that an excellent method of simplifying planning is to get the number of fields needed to apply the rotation that is desired. Now that Mr. Fazel has this field arrangement, the crops in the rotation can be changed without affecting the size or shape of the fields. Incidentally, it should be noted that the topography of this farm is such that it cannot be contour strip cropped except in unit 2 so field stripping was used.

put we have marked the three slides in order to distinguish them with small numerals on the thumb mark.

1 Figure 3
2
3

1 farm was
2 for feed-
3 sture and
Fazel har-
elds each
r grazing
in case
cropping
almost
rotation

Five Slides Submitted by Enlow
and Gardiner. All numbered
with same number.

Slide # 296

There are five slides in the set. The first one (Figure 1) shows the farm before a plan was made and the colors in this case denote the various crops, pasture and pastured woods on the farm. The farm belongs to Mr. Emmett Fazel, Viola, Wisconsin, and is one of the farms discussed in the article that I wrote for the Country Gentleman, May 1941 issue. The second slide (Figure 2) shows the land use capabilities. The colors are super-imposed over an aerial photograph but this does not interfere in any way with the presentation.

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It should also be called to mind that the plan for this farm was worked out carefully on the basis of Mr. Fazel's needs for feed. He runs a dairy farm and is primarily interested in pasture and hay, including enough grain to furnish concentrates. Fazel harvests hay from the alternate strips of grass in two fields each year and utilizes the third, which is all in grass, for grazing if his permanent pasture becomes overgrazed or for hay in case he has abundant grazing. It gives him a very flexible cropping arrangement and one that can be changed temporarily to almost any cropping program desired, after which the present rotation can be picked up without any particular trouble.

I am sorry that the last three slides are all numbered Figure 3 but we have marked the three slides in order to distinguish them with small numerals on the thumb mark.

(3)

Five Slides Submitted by Enlow and Gardiner. All numbered with same number.

Slide # 296



The Last Heath Hen.

C-6462

(Biological Survey No. B-4744 M)

(Credit is hereby acknowledged to the U. S. Bureau of Biological Survey)

(Colored)
Slide #1090

C-6597

Figure 4

A 5-sweep, 8-foot sub-surface tillage machine. This machine will work satisfactorily through combine wheat stubble and straw or 2 to 4 tons of other crop residues.



C-6597

Figure 5

Sub-surface tillage machine working in wheat stubble. The soil is thoroughly pulverized, but the plant residues are left on the surface.



Enlargements 401
402
403
404

Colored pictures from Duley
showing stubble mulch machinery

No Prints

Note: not particularly good examples.

See also Enlargement #264
C-6904 (Duley) on one side
C-6598 on other

Enlargement #178
Composite

C-6598



C-6598



Slide #155^{en}
Composite and Single Slides ~~not composite~~ but all bear same number



Lyle Mason
Cherokee, Iowa

C-8112
Second place winner in Champions'
Class. Note flat land of contest
site.



Albia, Iowa
C-8113

Some of the crowds of 20,000 at
the Corn Belt Flowing match,
Albia, Iowa.



C-8529

Composite of C-8114 and C-8159

C-8114

9-20-41

Leo Drake Memphis, Missouri

The furrows of Leo Drake, Memphis, Mo.,
winner of the Champions' class at the Corn
Belt Plowing match, Albia, Iowa, 9-20-41.
Note crowd in background.



C-8159

10-17-41

La Crosse Plowing match October 8, 1941.

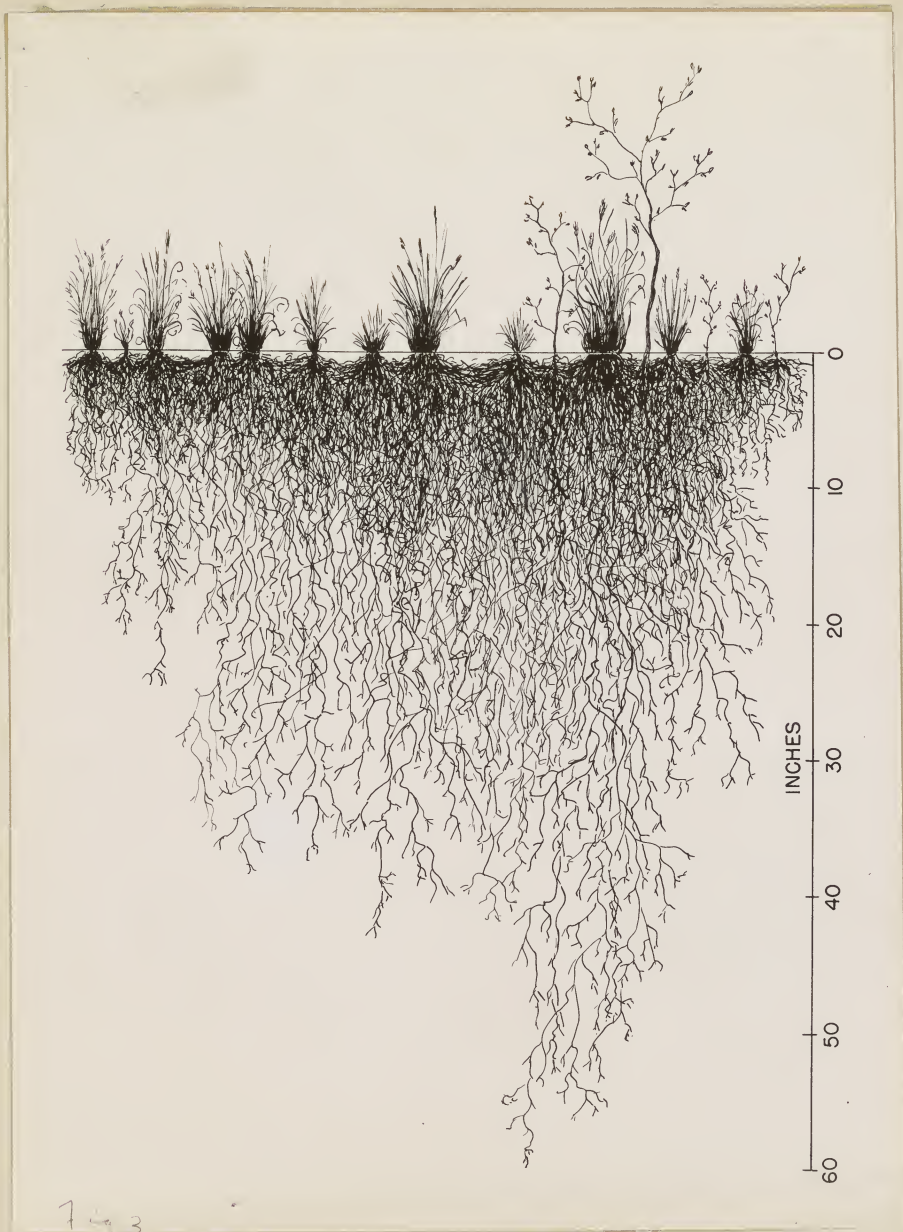
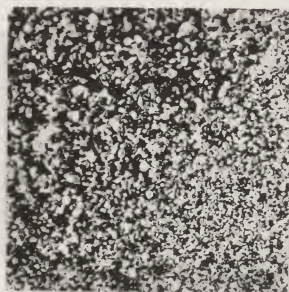


Fig 3

C-9180

Assorting Action of Wind Erosion on Plains Soil (Enlarged 6 Times)

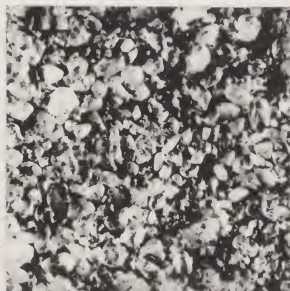
Virgin soil, under grass, never cultivated, near Dalhart, Texas, in the Panhandle region. Not affected by wind erosion.



Virgin Soil
Panhandle of Texas

	Per Cent
Organic matter	1.06
Nitrogen	0.06
P ₂ O ₅	0.04
K ₂ O	2.05
Sand	79.20
Silt and Clay	19.60
Ultra fine (colloid)	8.10

Sand from dune formed on and immediately preceding Feb. 6, 1937 in vicinity of Dalhart, Texas as result of general storm that gave rise to the dust (photo on right) collected at Clarinda, Iowa, on Feb. 8, 1937. Areas of cultivated soil, generally like that of virgin area, (photo on left), reworked by wind, leaving this coarse residue (dune sand below).



Dune Sand
Panhandle of Texas

	Per Cent
Organic matter	0.33
Nitrogen	0.02
P ₂ O ₅	trace
K ₂ O	1.77
Sand	91.80
Silt and Clay	7.50
Ultra fine (colloid)	5.20

Dust collected on snow at Erosion Experiment Station, Clarinda, Iowa, morning of Feb. 8, following dust storm of Feb. 7, which originated in the general region of the Texas-Oklahoma Panhandle. Clarinda is approximately 500 miles northeast of Dalhart, Texas. This dust storm swept on across Iowa and Minnesota into Canada.

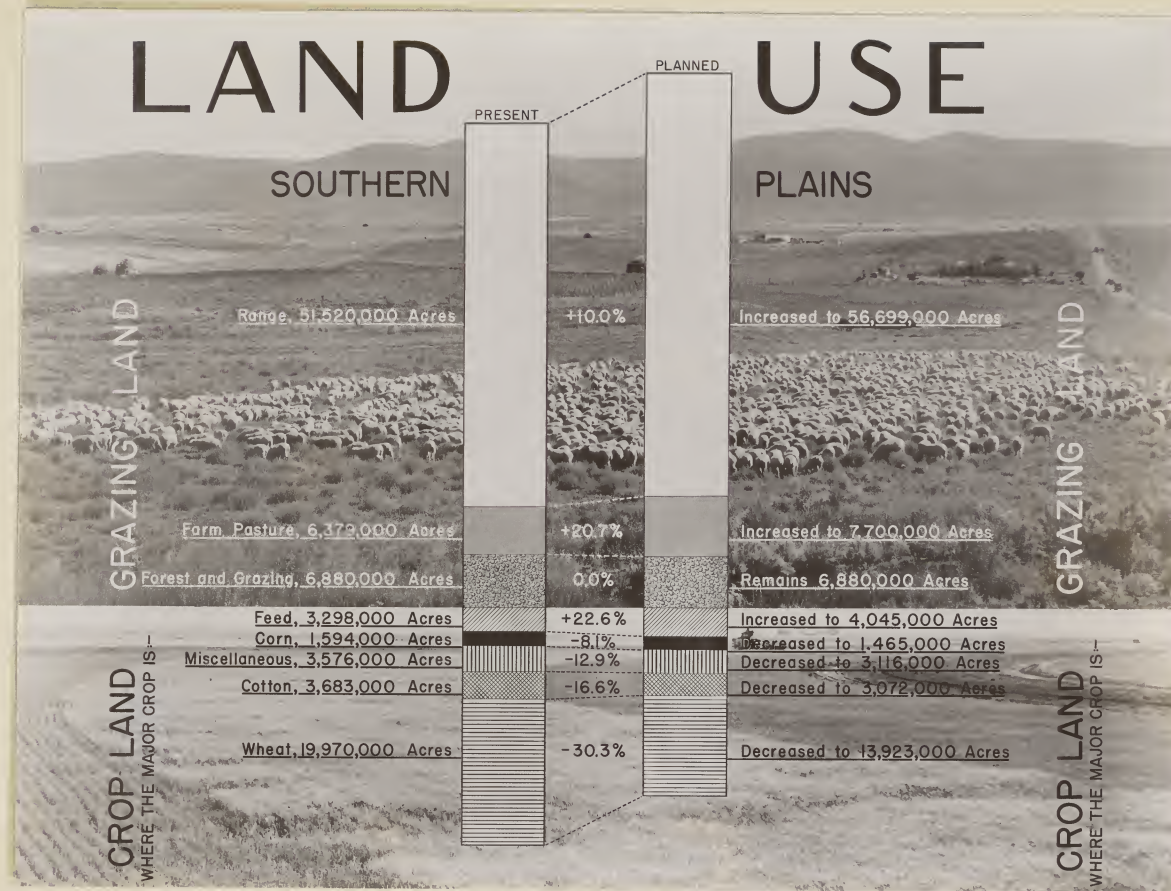


Dust
Clarinda, Iowa

	Per Cent
Organic matter	3.35
Nitrogen	0.19
P ₂ O ₅	0.19
K ₂ O	2.58
Sand	0.00
Silt and Clay	97.00
Ultra fine (colloid)	33.40

C-9387

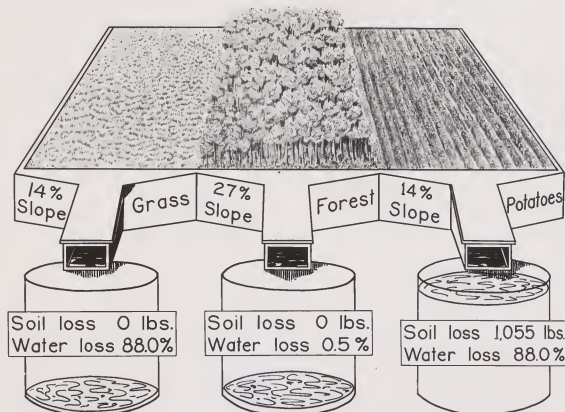
"Assorting Action of Wind Erosion on Plains Soil"



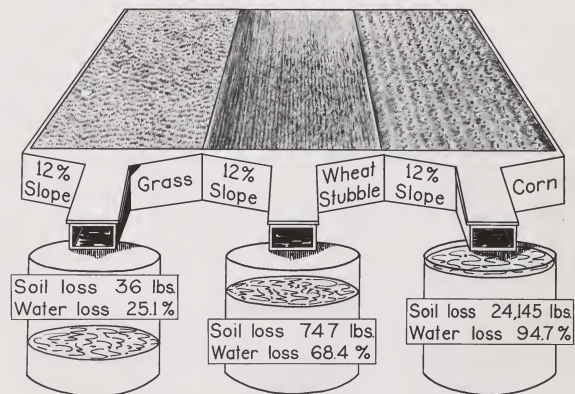
C-4389.

SOIL AND WATER LOSSES PER ACRE FROM DIFFERENT COVER CONDITIONS

ITHACA, N.Y.
March 1-19, 1936
Rainfall 9.47 in.

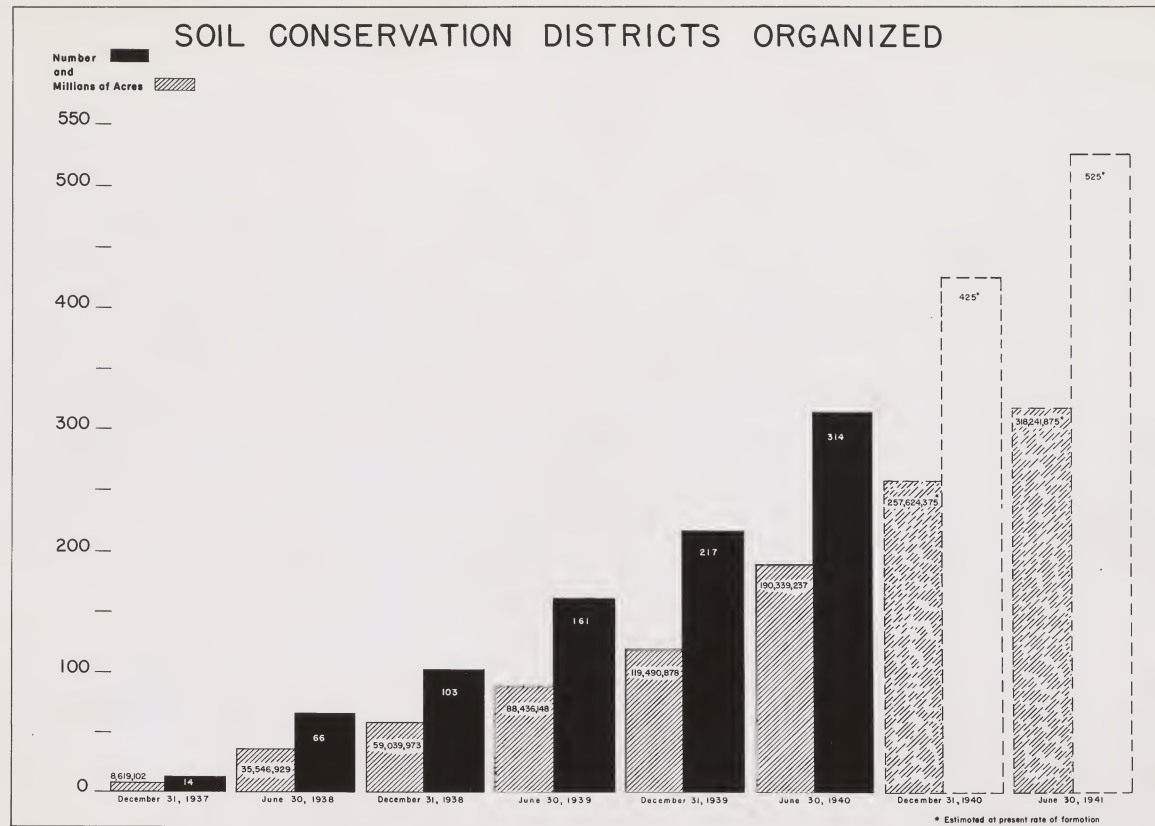


ZANESVILLE, OHIO
January 1-31, 1937
Rainfall 10.29 in.



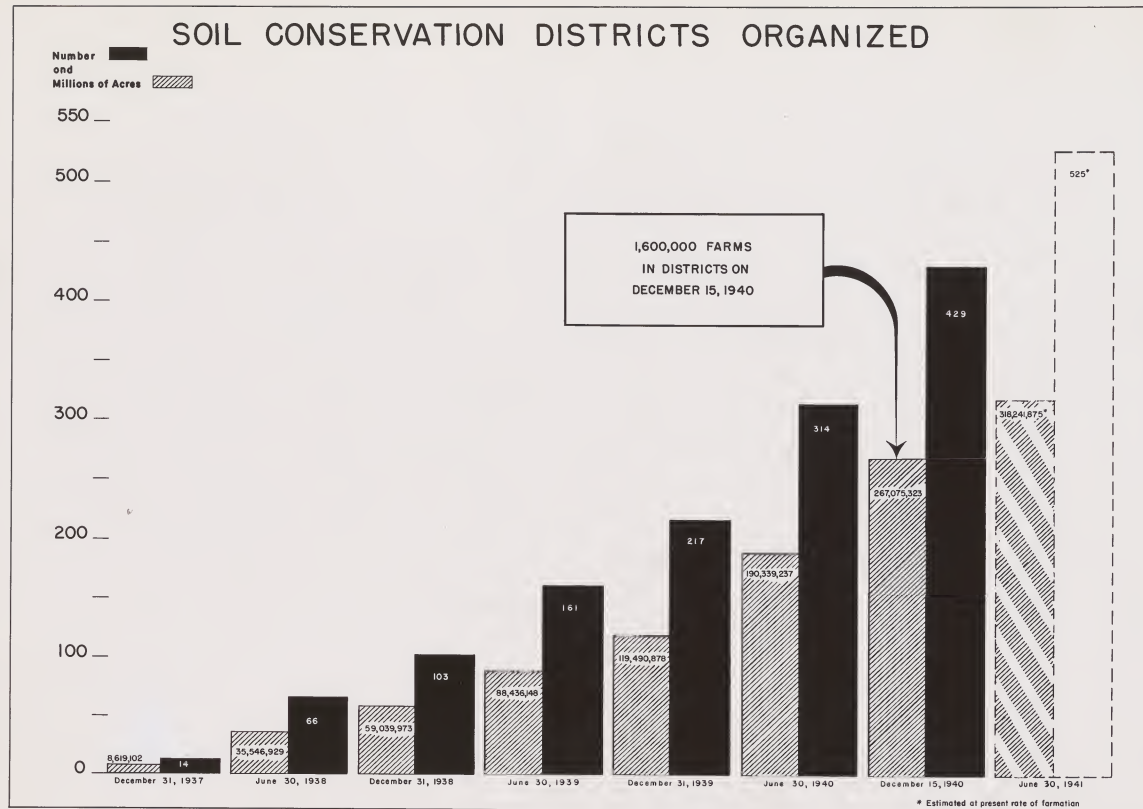
C-9550

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C-9551

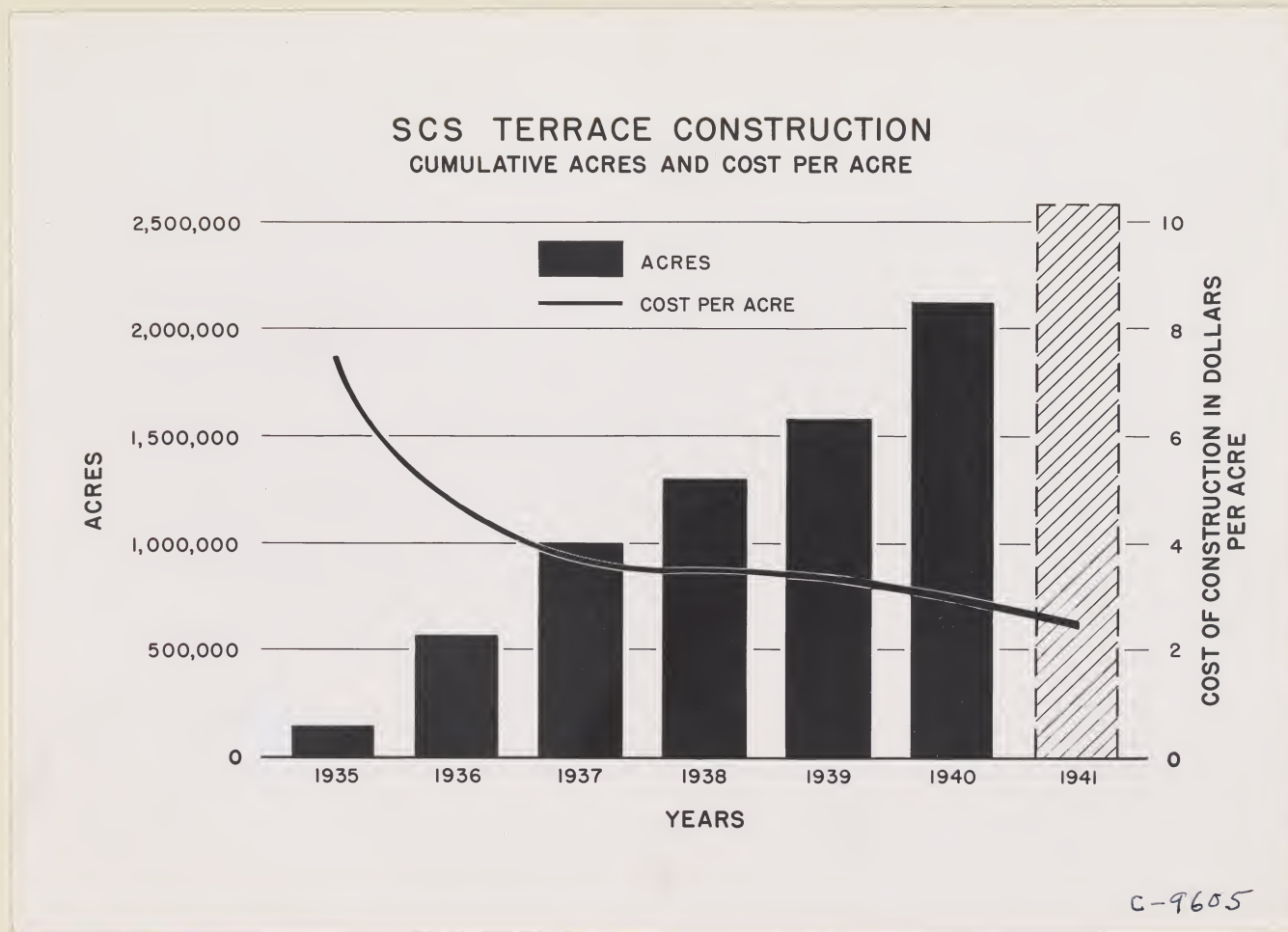
Soil Conservation Districts Organized. Made for Mr. Bissell.



C-9604

C-9604

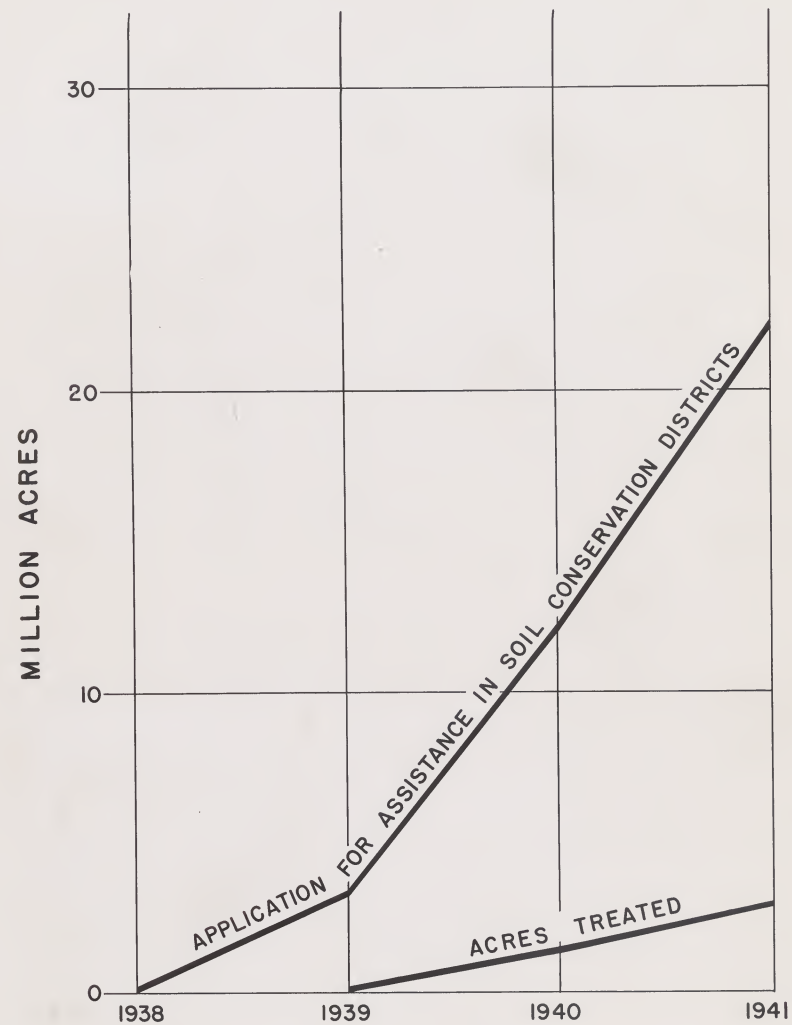
Soil Conservation Districts Organized



C-9605

Soil Conservation Service Terrace Constructions
Cumulative Acres and Cost Per Acre

SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICTS
RATES OF PROGRESS IN CONSERVATION TREATMENT



C-9606

Soil Conservation Districts - Rates of Progress
in Conservation Treatment

C-9606

L. A. Jones No. 8336 (C-6438)
Frankton Sandy Creek Project No. A-69.
From Road Bridge, Northeast.



L. A. Jones No. 1992 (C-6438)
Frankton Sandy Creek Project No. A-69.
Station 180, from Road Bridge, looking
North of East.





L. A. Jones No. 8114

C-6456

Lebanon-Taylor

Ditch from Headwall at Head of Ditch

Enlargement 398



Drainage 8336
1992

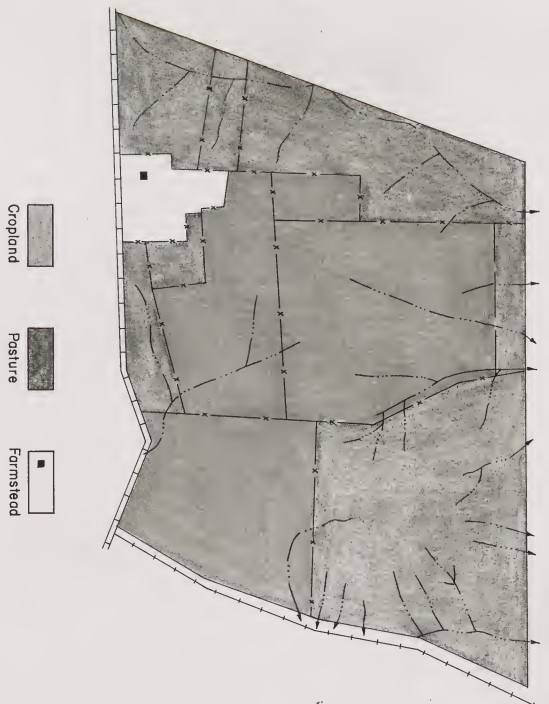


Passenger Pigeons.

C-6461 (Biological Survey No. B-942-M)
(Credit is hereby acknowledged to the U. S.
Bureau of Biological Survey)

(Colored)
Slide #108c

FORMER LAND USE OF PERKINS FARM, CHARITON COUNTY,
MISSOURI



C-5427

C-5427

Former Land Use of Perkins Farm,
Chariton County, Missouri.

CONSERVATION SURVEY MAP SHOWING LAND USE CAPABILITIES
OF PERKINS FARM, CHARLTON COUNTY, MISSOURI



I II IV

Conservation Survey Legend

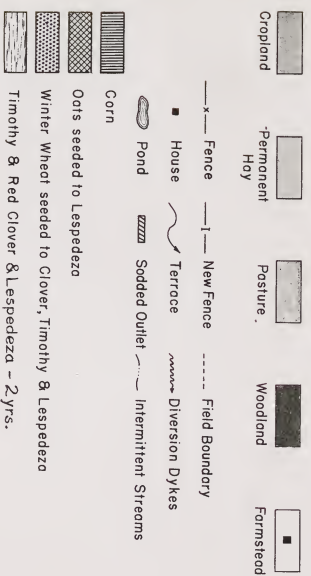
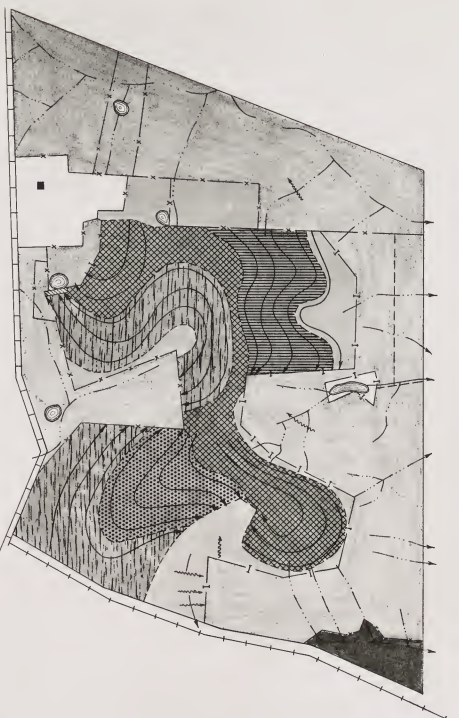
Soil			Slope
1. Tama Silt Loam	+	Deposition.	A 0-2%
8. Shelby Loam		2. Slight sheet erosion.	B 2-6%
10. Mandeville Silt Loam		27. Slight sheet erosion with occasional gullies.	BB 6-12%
26. Wabash Silt Loam		3. Moderate sheet erosion.	
		37. Moderate sheet erosion with occasional gullies.	
		33. Moderately severe sheet erosion.	
		337. Moderately severe sheet erosion with occasional shallow gullies.	
		337. Moderately severe sheet erosion with occasional deep gullies.	
		338. Moderately severe sheet erosion with frequent gullies.	

C-5428

C-5428

Conservation Survey Map Showing Land Use
Capabilities of Perkins Farm, Charlton
County, Missouri.

REORGANIZED LAND USE OF PERKINS FARM, CHARITON COUNTY,
MISSOURI



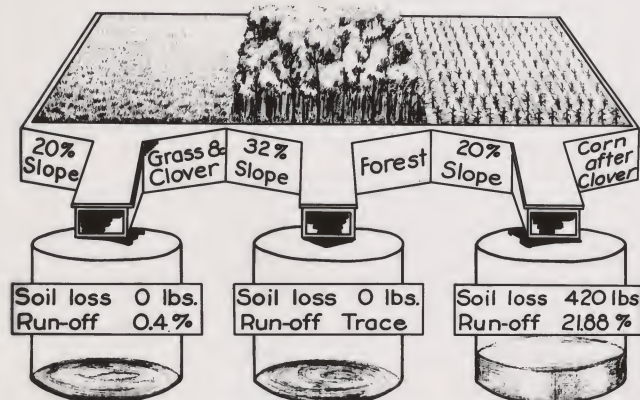
Changes in Land Use	
Original	Reorganized
Crop land for rotation	acres
Permanent hay	16
Woodland	91.5
Timothy & Red Clover & Lespedeza - 2 yrs.	100.5
Timothy & Lespedeza	100.5

1. New crop land cultivated on contour.
2. New crop land sown with thick protective covering of straw.
3. New crop land sown with thick protective covering of straw.
4. All Class IV land formerly in cultivation placed in pasture.
5. All Class IV land formerly in cultivation placed in pasture.
6. Graded outlet installed for discharge of surface water.
7. Graded outlet installed for discharge of surface water.
8. Graded outlet installed for discharge of surface water.
9. Graded outlet installed for discharge of surface water.
10. Graded outlet installed for discharge of surface water.
11. Graded outlet installed for discharge of surface water.

C. 5426

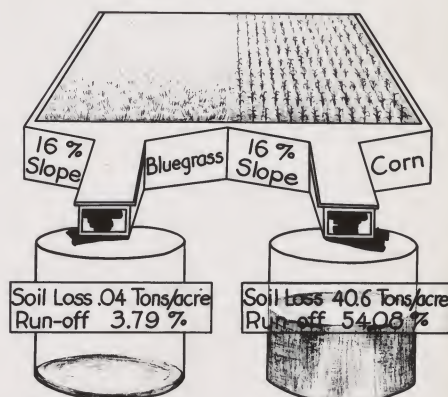
C-5426
Reorganized Land Use of Perkins Farm,
Chariton County, Missouri.

ITHACA, N.Y.
Sept. 3-4, 1937
Rainfall 4.53 in.
Bath Stony Silt Loam



DATE	AMOUNT	MAXIMUM INTENSITIES		
		5 MINUTES IN./HR.	15 MINUTES IN./HR.	30 MINUTES IN./HR.
SEPT 3 -1	.14	.96*	.52	.28
-2	2.00	6.00*	4.64*	3.26*
SEPT 4 -1	.04	.24	.12	.06
-2	2.35	3.60*	3.04*	2.68*
TOTAL	4.53			

LA CROSSE, WISC.
July 5, 1934
Rainfall 3.01 in.
Clinton Silt Loam



DATE	AMOUNT	MAXIMUM INTENSITIES		
		5 MINUTES IN./HR.	10 MINUTES IN./HR.	30 MINUTES IN./HR.
JULY 5	3.01	7.92*	6.66*	2.93*

* EXPECTED FREQUENCY ONCE IN MORE THAN 100 YEARS

C-9549

Slide has been misplaced.



80,011 -

Dr. Bennett's corn -
Poor and Good.

Both Hybrids

Big Ears: From Matamora, Ill
Woodford County. Corn ~~xxxx~~
from conservation-treated
farm. Yield, 1944 --
100 bus. per acres.

Little Ears: From non-conser-
vation treated farm, Bureau Co.,
Ill., near Princeton.
Yield 7 bus. per acre.

Slide 471^c

C-8521

Composite of (Top) Tex. 50,049 and (Bottom) A-Mont-12

Tex. 50,049 -- June 22, 1936 -- Garland, Texas

Strip cropping -- Aerial photo of C. D. Flook, H.N. Watson, H. H. James and L. E. Watson farms.

PHOTO BY: Long

A-Mont-12 -- July 29, 1938 -- NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 27-30N-56E
Froid, Montana -- Thorvald, Svendsen

Most of the contour crop strips seen in the right hand portion of this picture were 10 rods wide, with the strips becoming more narrow as the elevation increased, until at the top of the hill, located in the lower center of the picture, the strips were 5 rods in width. The "splits" or "eyes" noted in the strips were for the purpose of facilitating operation with farm machinery. By splitting the strips at the drainageway it was possible to take $\frac{1}{2}$ of the strip on the true level up the draw. The necessary sharp turns could be made in this way since every one was an outside turn. Land immediately surrounding the farmstead was pasture terraced and seeded to a mixture of crested wheatgrass, brome grass and sweet clover.



HOMES FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS

IN THE GARDEN STATE OF THE WEST.



THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., HAVE FOR SALE
1,200,000 ACRES OF RICH FARMING LANDS,
In Tracts of Forty Acres and upward on Long Credit and at Low Prices.

THE attention of the enterprising and industrious portion of the community is directed to the following statements and liberal inducements offered them by the

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
which, as they will perceive, will enable them, by proper energy, perseverance and industry, to provide comfortable homes for themselves and families, with, comparatively speaking, very little capital.

LANDS OF ILLINOIS.
No State in the Valley of the Mississippi offers so great an inducement to the settler as the State of Illinois. There is no portion of the world where all the conditions of climate and soil so admirably combine to produce these two great staples, Corn and Wheat, as the Prairies of Illinois.

EASTERN AND SOUTHERN MARKETS.
These lands are continuous to a railroad 700 miles in length, which connects with other roads and navigable lakes and rivers, thus affording an unbroken communication with the Eastern and Southern markets.

RAILROAD SYSTEM OF ILLINOIS.
Over \$100,000,000 of private capital have been expended on the railroad system of Illinois. Inasmuch as part of the income from several of these works, with a valuable public fund in lands, go to diminish the State expenses; the TAXES ARE LIGHT, and must consequently every day decrease.

THE STATE DEBT.
The State debt is only \$10,100,308 14, and within the last three years has been reduced \$2,959,740 80, and we may reasonably expect that in ten years it will become extinct.

PRESENT POPULATION.
The State is rapidly filling up with population; 868,025 persons having been added since 1850, making the present population 1,723,693, a ratio of 162 per cent. in ten years.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.
The Agricultural Products of Illinois are greater than those of any other State. The products sent out during the past year exceeded 1,500,000 tons. The wheat crop of 1860 approaches

25,000,000 bushels, while the corn crop yields not less than 140,000,000 bushels.

FERILITY OF THE SOIL.

Nowhere can the industrious farmer secure such immediate results for his labor as upon these prairie soils, they being composed of a deep rich loam, the fertility of which is unsurpassed by any on the globe.

TO ACTUAL CULTIVATORS.

Since 1854 the Company have sold 1,200,000 acres. They sell only to actual cultivators, and every contract contains an agreement to cultivate. The road has been constructed through these lands at an expense of \$30,000,000. In 1860 the population of forty-nine counties, through which it passes, was only 335,578 since which 479,203 have been added; making the whole population 814,781, a gain of 143 per cent.

EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY.

As an evidence of the thrift of the people, it may be stated that 600,000 tons of freight, including 8,500,000 bushels of grain, and 250,000 barrels of flour were forwarded over the line last year.

PRICES AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The prices of these lands vary from \$6 to \$25 per acre, according to location, quality, &c. First class farming lands sell for about \$10 to \$12 per acre; and the relative expense of subduing prairie land as compared with wood land is in the ratio of 1 to 10 in favor of the former. The terms of sale for the bulk of these lands will be

ONE YEAR'S INTEREST IN ADVANCE.

at six per cent per annum, and six interest notes at six per cent., payable respectively in one, two, three, four, five and six years from date of sale; and four notes for principal, payable in four, five, six and seven years from date of sale; the contract stipulating that one-tenth of the tract purchased shall be fenced and cultivated, each and every year, for five years from date of sale, so that at the end of five years one-half shall be fenced and under cultivation.

TWENTY PER CENT. WILL BE DEDUCTED

from the valuation for cash, except the same should be at six dollars per acre, when the cash price will be five dollars

Pamphlets descriptive of the lands, soil, climate, productions, prices, and terms of payment, can be had on application to
J. W. FOSTER, Land Commissioner,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

For the name of the Towns, Villages and Cities situated upon the Illinois Central Railroad, see pages 188, 189 and 190 Appleton's Railway Guide.

HOMES FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS
(Advertising cut widely used by the Illinois Central Railroad in 1860 and 1861)

C-6539

Advertisement in 1860 about land in Illinois.

THE ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND DRAMATIC NEWS, JULY 3, 1875—332



WINTER SPORTS IN NORTHERN LOUISIANA: SHOOTING WILD PIGEONS.—SKETCHED BY SMITH BENNETT.

C-8525

Winter sports in Northern Louisiana: Shooting wild pigeons. (1875)

Slide 347^c

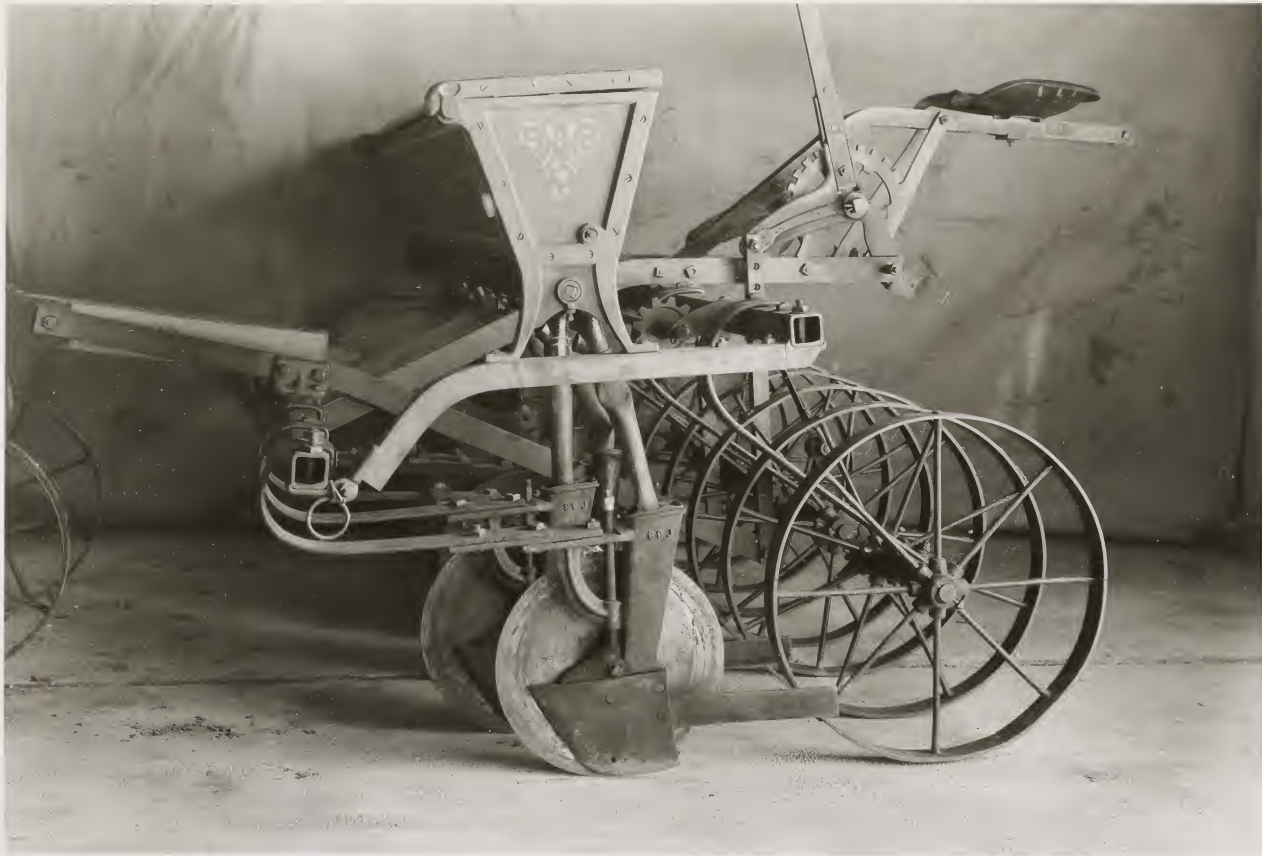


15,213

Photomicrograph of fungus mycelium holding Soil particles.
Produced in a culture of sand and 2% clover residue, in
a Petri dish.

Photo by: H. Hopp

March 1943



C-8187

Lincoln, Nebraska

King drill equipped with straight disks. Wings
are for removing straw from furrow.

October 1940



C-8594

April, 1943

H. H. Bennett farm, East Falls Church, Virginia
Contouring & stubble mulch

Slide 361^c

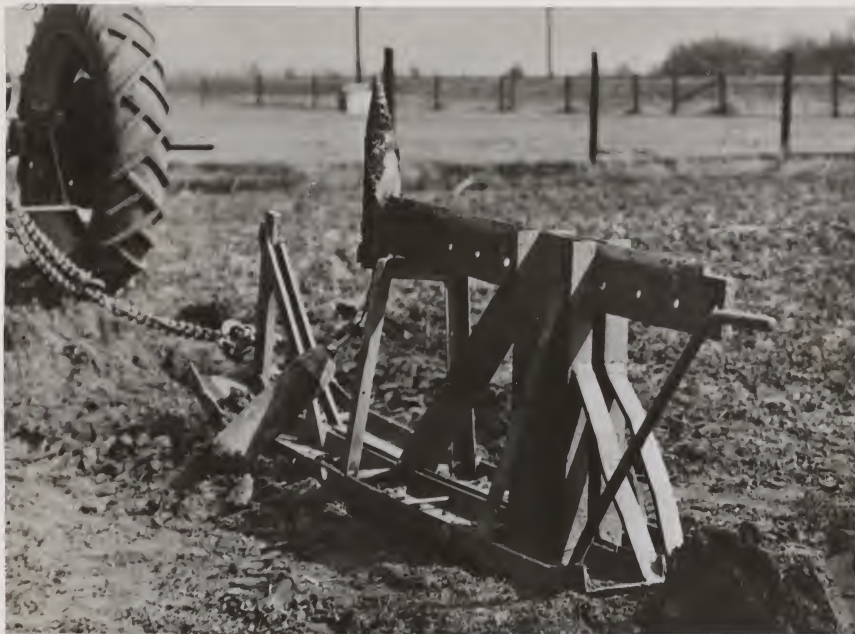


C-8595

April, 1943

Contouring + stubble mulch
H. H. Bennett's farm, East Falls Church, Va.

Slide 360^c



Mold-drain machine
Developed in Louisiana



Machine in operation

C-8636



R2-1078

Fulton, Georgia

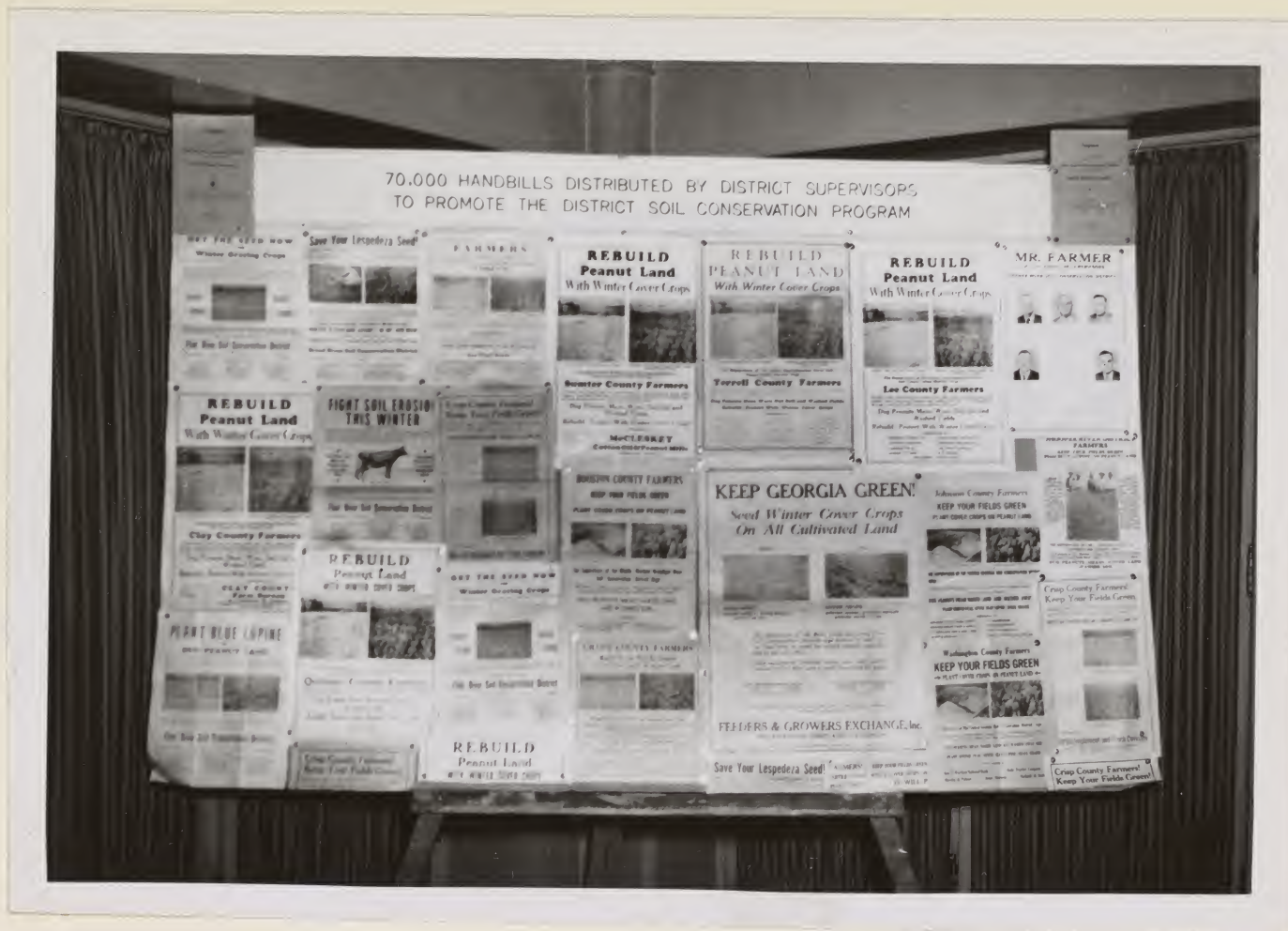
Exhibit of newspaper advertisements by business firms and civic groups published in various newspapers in Georgia in 1943 to aid supervisors in carrying out soil conservation district programs. The exhibit was shown during a meeting of Georgia soil conservation district supervisors at the Piedmont Hotel in Atlanta, Ga.

November 18-19, 1943.

Photo By: Barrington King

11-19-43

slide 379



R2-1079

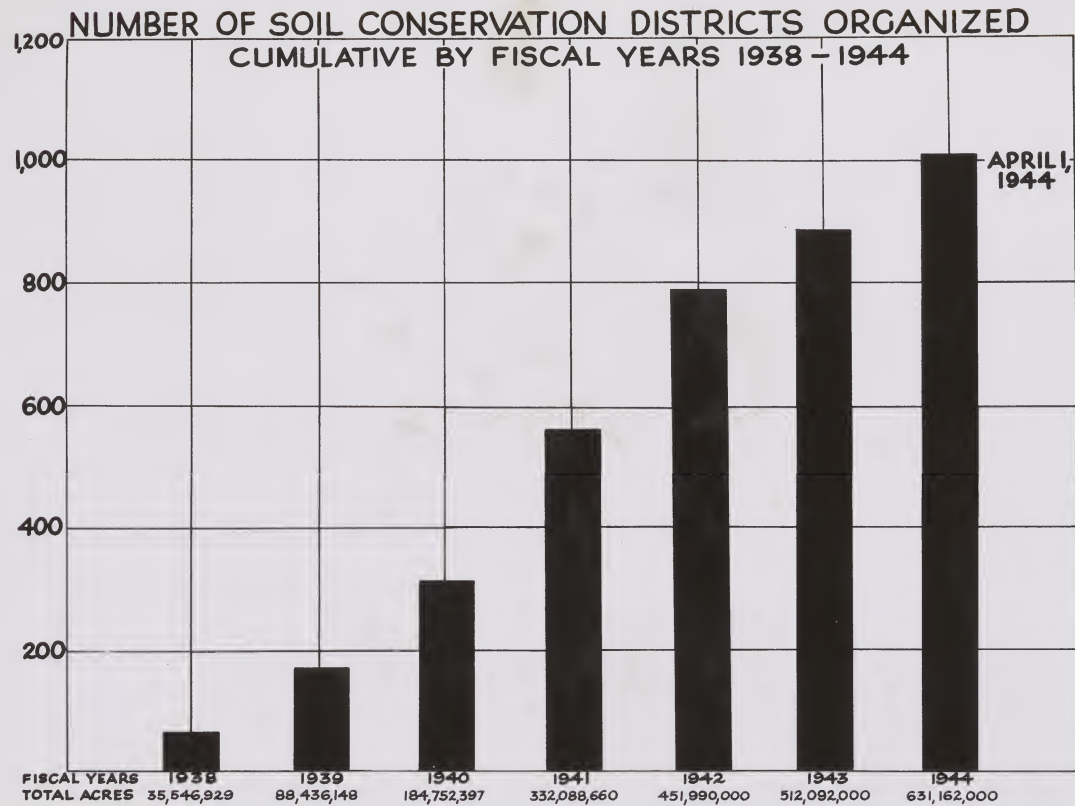
Fulton, Georgia

Exhibit of printed handbills, 70,000 copies of which were printed and distributed by Georgia soil conservation districts to promote the soil conservation district program in the state. Similar material was published as newspaper advertisements by business firms and civic groups to aid the district programs. Both exhibits were shown at a meeting of soil conservation district supervisors at the Piedmont Hotel in Atlanta, Ga, November 18-19, 1943.

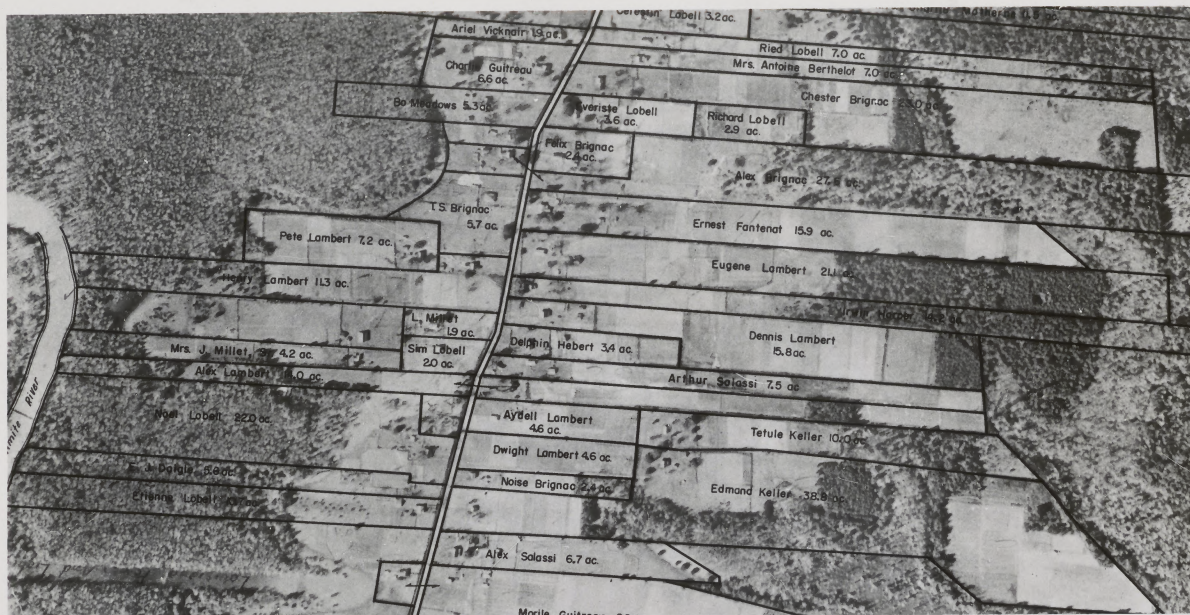
Photo By: Barrington King

11-19-43

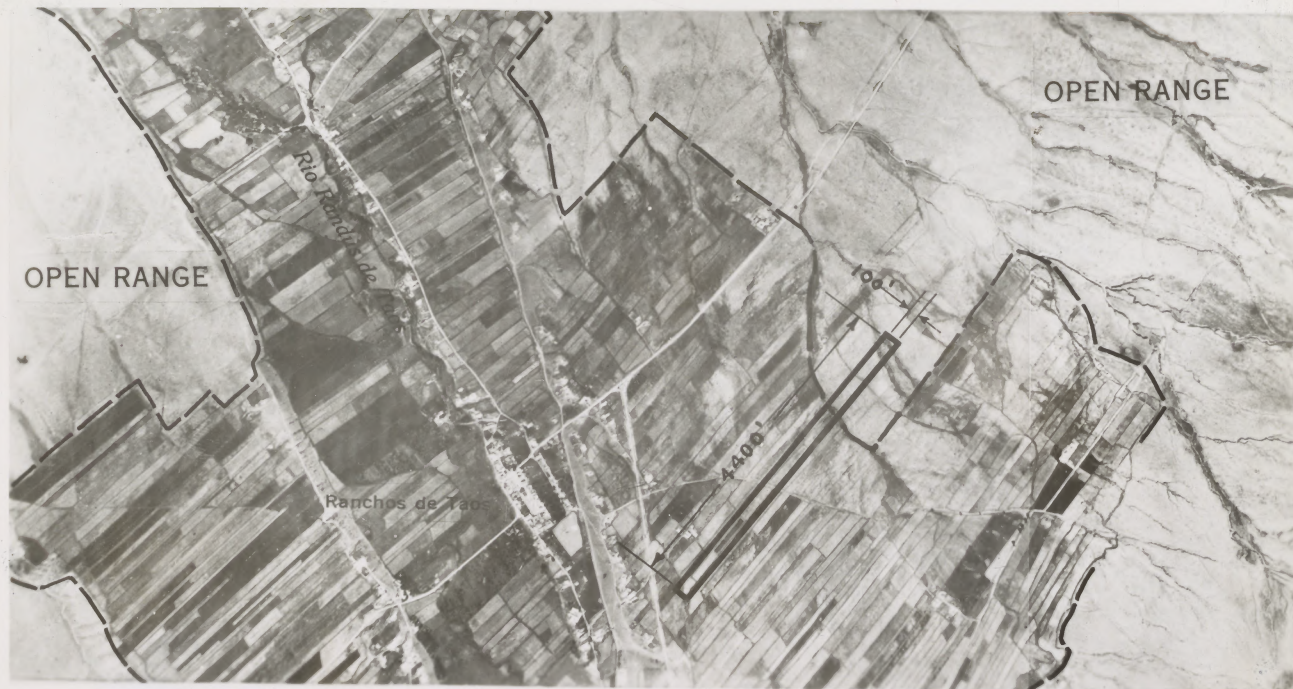
slide 380



C-10128



C-10328 - Scale 8" = 1 mile - Area in Feliciana Soil Conservation District Region 4 - Approximately 17 miles south west of Denham Springs, Livingston Parish, Louisiana.



C-10330

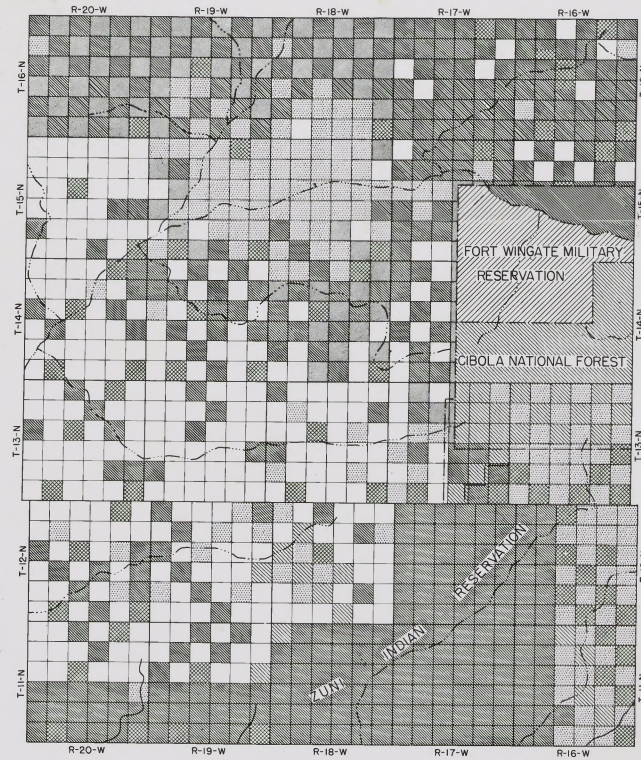
Land patterns - New Mexico

Slide 465^u

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

SPECIMEN
LAND STATUS PATTERN
SOUTHWEST (GENERALIZED)

NEW MEXICO



LEGEND

691,200 acres



SECTION 640 ACRES

C-10326



R2-1273 - Pickens County, South Carolina - Henry Leslie and Gardner Freeman farms.

CLASS I - Congaree fine sandy loam, 1% slope - CLASS II - Cecil sandy loam; 4% slope - CLASS III Cecil sandy loam; 9% slope - CLASS IV - Cecil clay loam; 12% slope - CLASS V - Undif. alluvial soils (poorly drained); 1% slope - CLASS VI - Cecil sandy loam; 20% slope - CLASS VII - Cecil & Louisburg sandy loam; 30 - 60% slope - CLASS VIII - Granite rock outcrop.

8-2-45